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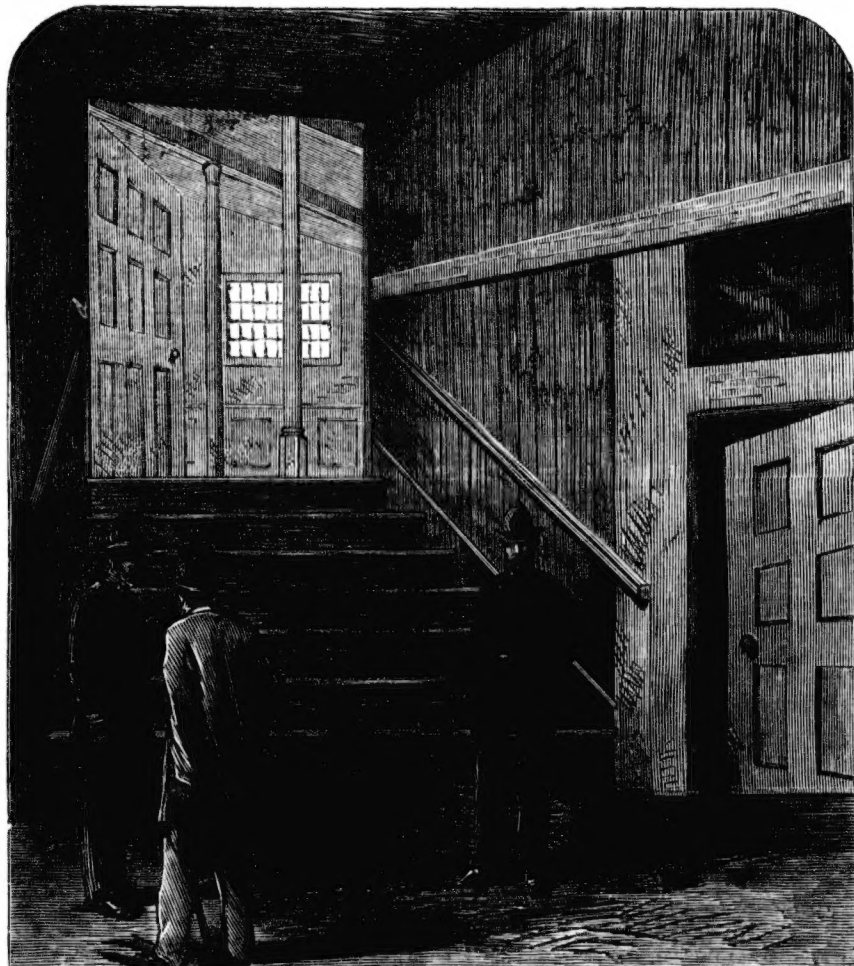
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870.

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THE LIVERPOOL DISASTER.

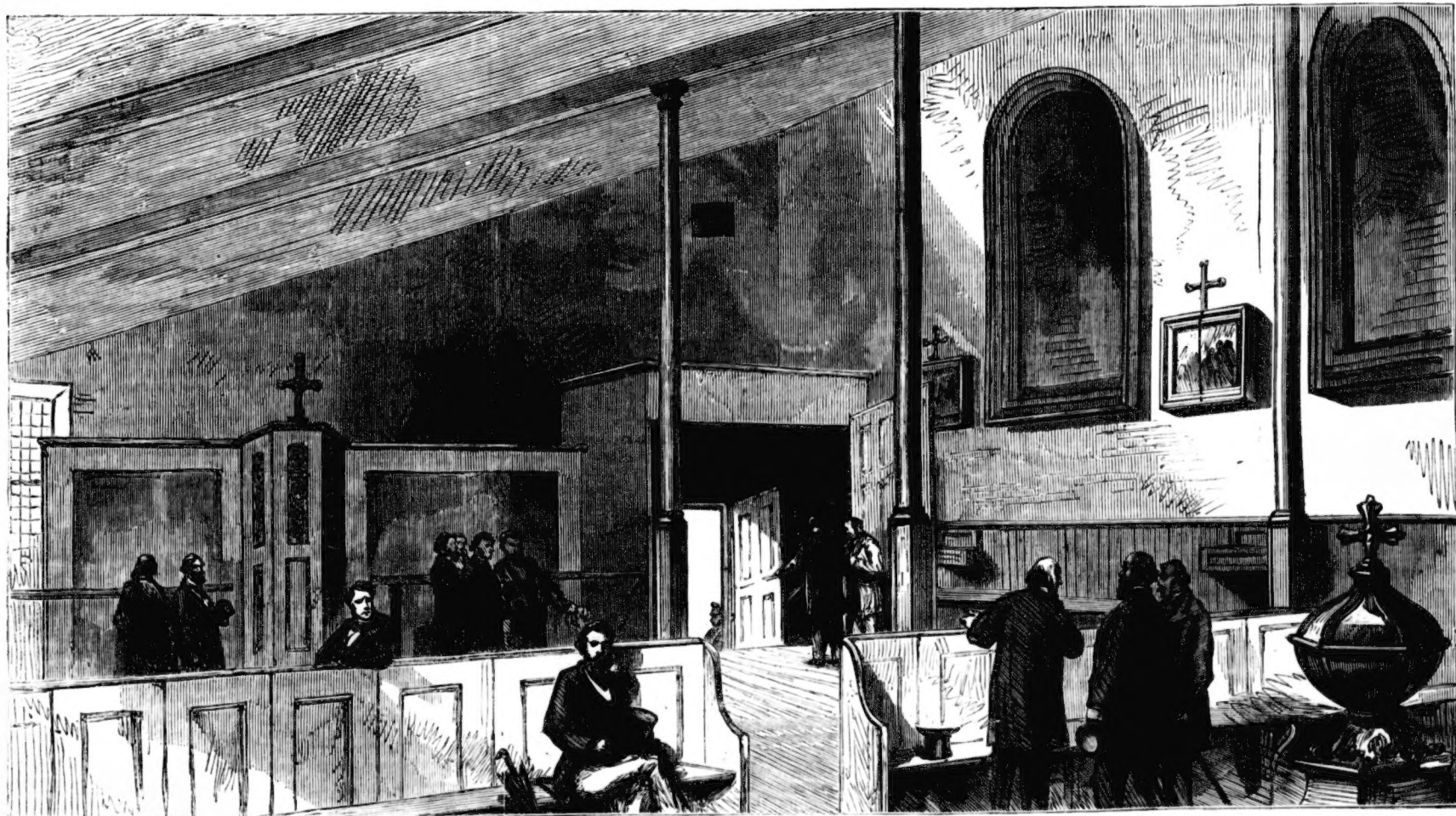
THAT sad mishap at Liverpool on Sunday evening may well make us pause and think, for it suggests many morals. It would seem, however, to be much easier to moralise over such occurrences than to prevent them. Often as the lessons they teach are repeated, men appear to get no wiser. The leading features of such events are almost always the same: a crowd of people, more or less excited or excitable; an alarm (often unfounded), a panic, a rush, a jam in some narrow passage, a crush, groans, shrieks, and death! That is an epitome of the incidents attending all these dire disasters; and that at Liverpool is a simple repetition of the too-familiar scene. It is easy to say that if people would keep their heads cool, and reflect, there would be comparatively little danger even when there is real cause for alarm, and none whatever when such cause is absent. But then people gathered together in masses never are cool-headed, and never do reflect. They simply obey a blind instinct of self-preservation—they become the slaves of unreasoning fear, and rush to the nearest means of escape without considering that such a rush must render escape impossible. Then we may denounce the weakly-foolish, if not wickedly-malicious, conduct of those who raise alarms in crowded assemblies; but weak folly—yea, even malicious wickedness—are such common attributes of humanity that it is no use wondering at their manifestation, or, perhaps, trying to restrain their action. Every crowd has its contingent of fools, cowards, and mischief-makers; one fool makes many more, and one panic-stricken maniac draws a hundred



THE LIVERPOOL DISASTER: STAIRCASE LEADING UP FROM THE SCHOOL TO WHERE THE CRUSH OCCURRED.

after him. These are but trite remarks; but they embody well-known facts which ought to govern those who gather together large assemblies of people—especially of ignorant, excitable people—as well as those who undertake to provide places where such gatherings are to be held.

The points we would like particularly to impress upon the getters-up and managers of public meetings, for whatever purpose, are these, that it is unwise to hold monster meetings at all of persons who are known to have small power of self-control; and that it is still more unwise to excite their feelings when drawn together, and so deprive them of the little capacity of self-government they possess, and thus render them easy victims to panic fears. This, we suspect, was at the bottom of the mischief in St. Joseph's Catholic chapel on Sunday evening. A series of revivalist services had been held, under the auspices of a society called the Passionist Fathers, of which that on Sunday evening was the last. It is easy to conceive that the feelings of that huge mass of people—most of them belonging to the humblest, most ignorant, and most excitable classes—were wrought up to a high degree of tension; fully prepared, in fact, for an explosion, for which the cry of "Fire!" was more the occasion than the cause. We are not familiar with "revivalist services" as conducted by Roman Catholics; but we know what sort of affairs they are with Protestants, and we presume that a family likeness pervades all. Preachers make strong appeals on these occasions to the feelings, often to the fears, of their audience, who are thus prepared to melt into tears of repentance,



DREADFUL CATASTROPHE IN A LIVERPOOL CHURCH: THE CHAPEL, LOOKING TOWARDS THE PASSAGE WHERE THE DISASTER HAPPENED.

to kneel in devout enthusiasm, or to run mad with panic, as accident may dictate.

We hold, then, that large assemblages so treated are always dangerous, and ought to be discouraged. But if such gatherings must be held, provision should be made to guard against mischief—first, by providing ample means of egress from the building where they are held; and, second, by stationing competent persons in passages, staircases, and doorways to guide the people in availing themselves of those means of exit. Particularly ought architects to avoid in public buildings an arrangement like that which appears to have obtained in this Liverpool chapel, of compelling two streams of excited people to converge upon one contracted doorway. It is no doubt true, perhaps, that when the edifice was erected such a contingency as a meeting in the chapel and another in the school-room at the same time was not contemplated; but, as that was a contingency always possible, it ought to have been provided for, and separate means of egress from each supplied. We do not forget that other assemblages besides religious gatherings are liable to panic and consequent disaster. Theatres are frequently the scenes of these occurrences; but our remarks equally apply to them, for theatrical audiences, like meetings for the revival of religion, are always more or less excited, and consequently dangerous. To our mind, therefore, the chief lessons to be deduced from these painful occurrences are, that in no case should people be gathered together in unmanageably large numbers; and that in every building designed for public assemblages ample, easily-accessible, and palpable means of egress should be provided.

BROADHEADISM IN YORKSHIRE.

THOUGH Broadhead the Thuglike hath "left his country for his country's good," his spirit yet remains among the men of the district he made famous—or, rather, infamous—by his deeds. The unionists of Yorkshire—at least, of that

impossible. Where there is no security and no freedom of action, capitalists will be shy of sinking their wealth; they will either hoard it up or seek employment for it elsewhere; and where trades-union outrages prevail, as they seem to do in Sheffield and its neighbourhood, there can be neither security nor freedom. If the trade of this country be declining, as we are told it is, there is little room for wonder, seeing that trade's greatest enemies are those who live by it. Truly, it is time the schoolmaster were abroad among us, for he has a "big job" to do ere the British workman shall be taught common sense—to say nothing of common justice—or be made to comprehend his true interests and how best to subvert them.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE AT LIVERPOOL.

A SHOCKING catastrophe occurred at Liverpool on Sunday evening. A vast congregation had been gathered together by the preaching of the Passionist Fathers in the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Joseph, in Grosvenor-street, Rosehill, which is in the centre of one of the poorest and most populous parts of the great seaport. The service was the concluding one of a very successful series; and such multitudes had crowded to it that, after the chapel was filled, the school-room under it was occupied and crammed, and a supplementary service was improvised. While the two services were quietly proceeding, a drunken man forced his way into the school-room and called out to the preacher, "I have heard you long enough." Some little disturbance was created, and some wretched idiot shouted "Fire!" Meanwhile several persons amidst the larger congregation overhead had just lighted some wax candles they had taken with them for the preacher's blessing, and an unusual glare had thus been thrown upon the chapel windows, which probably confirmed in the minds of the people outside the suspicion which the shout of fire had raised. The cries were repeated, a panic seized the school-room congregation, and they made a rush for the street. The people who crowded the staircase and the northern gallery of the chapel heard the alarm, and, believing the school-room to be on fire, they, too, rushed towards the street. But the only passages of egress for the two excited crowds led across the same landing, and on this point they met and blocked each other. The staircase leading up to the chapel became choked with a dense mass of struggling people, of whom fifteen were killed and a large number wounded. The panic seems to have communicated itself to the whole crowd outside the chapel, but to have been allayed within by the exertions of the priests, who continued the chapel service to the end, and thus retained the greater part of the people in their seats till the crush was over. Great as the catastrophe is, it would have been indefinitely greater had not this wise course been followed. The great congregation was kept together by the presence of mind of the officiating clergy, and 2000 people were thus enabled, after the panic was over, to go quietly and safely to their homes.

The local newspapers state that St. Joseph's Chapel was originally a tennis-court, but was, in 1798, converted into a place of worship, with accommodation for more than 2600 persons, and was called All Saints' Church. It was not, however, consecrated for some thirty years afterwards. In 1845 the edifice passed into the hands of the Roman Catholic body by purchase, and was then dedicated to St. Joseph; and it has ever since been used as a place of worship chiefly by members of the labouring class. The sides of the building run parallel with Grosvenor-street. It is a plain, unpretentious brick structure, ordinarily intended to accommodate about 2000 persons. The central portion of the body of the chapel is pewed, but there is also standing-room for several hundreds under the three galleries which run round the sides and the west end. Underneath the chapel is the school-room, which will hold from five to eight hundred persons. There are only two modes of ingress or egress, one at the northern and another at the southern end, and both fronting Grosvenor-street. The south doorway is the larger of the two, but neither is much larger than the dimensions of an ordinary house door. It was at the north entrance where the terrible struggle for life took place, and, as showing the defective construction, it is necessary to be more minute in its description. On entering the doorway there is a small landing, only three or four yards square, immediately to the right of which the visitor descends by four or five steps into the school-room, the chapel being reached by an ascent of six steps from the same landing. Thus in the event of any sudden rush out of the building the contending streams from the chapel and school-room would have to fight their way over a narrow space, in which probably not more than three persons could ordinarily walk abreast, and this was what actually occurred.

One feature of this Liverpool catastrophe characterises nearly all such accidents. The greatest of these calamities in modern times are those which have occurred at Glasgow, Limerick, Galway, and New York, and in all these cases, as at Liverpool, at Bristol, at Dundee, at Sheffield, and elsewhere, the sufferers have been children, or persons of very humble rank in life. The calamity at Glasgow, in 1849, arose in the gallery of the Dunlop-street Theatre. An alarm of "Fire!" was raised, the audience received with cheers the assurances of the managers that there was no danger, but a stampede afterwards occurred from the gallery, and sixty-five people were killed. At Limerick, on Jan. 29, 1850, 500 women were sleeping in a workhouse loft, when someone maliciously raised a cry of "Fire!" There was an immediate rush to a ladder, and twenty-seven were killed and twenty-eight seriously hurt. The Galway panic happened at an early Christmas mass in 1842, at which nearly 5000 people were present. A rail snapped, a cry arose that the gallery was falling, the people rushed out, and more than thirty were killed. The New York accident occurred in November, 1851, in a school of 1800 children. A teacher had been carried out fainting, an attendant cried for water, the cry was thought to indicate that the building was on fire, the children rushed out, a balustrade broke on the crowded staircase, and fifty were killed and more than fifty seriously hurt. In the accident at Manchester, in the summer before last, a very slight cause produced the alarm to which twenty-three persons were sacrificed; and in most other cases the alarm itself was altogether needless and baseless.

A SEAFARING MAN NAMED ROBERT SMITH, who formerly occupied a little cottage on Pielston-moor, has been missing since June. In that month he left his cottage, and two days afterwards disappeared. In a drawer in the cottage were found the duplicate of a watch and a memorandum purporting to be a receipt for a sovereign paid as deposit by Smith for a passage to America. This paper turns out to be a forgery.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

M. Rochefort was tried last Saturday. He did not attend the Court, but was in his place in the Legislative Body. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 3000fr.; M. Pascal Grousset to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 2000fr.; and M. Dereure to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 500fr. A large crowd assembled outside the Palace of Justice, and after the sentence had been delivered some people in the assemblage shouted "Vive Rochefort!"

In the Chamber, on Wednesday, M. Esquiros expressed the opinion that the dispatch of troops to Creuzot might have led to scenes of bloodshed, and he urged that soldiers should not be thus employed. In reply the Minister of the Interior said that he sent 3000 men to Creuzot to preserve order and protect the freedom of labour, and that under similar circumstances he should act in a similar manner. M. Gambetta, not being satisfied with these statements, again condemned the action of the Government in the matter, upon which M. Ollivier, in his turn, defended the course adopted by the Ministry, and said that their object in sending troops to the scene of the strike was to prevent a conflict, not to take the part of the masters against the men. These explanations were received with cheers. The debate on the treaties of commerce has now closed, the principal speakers having been M. Thiers on the side of protection, and M. Forcade de la Roquette on that of free trade. M. Thiers drew a comparison between the position of France and England highly unfavourable to the latter Power. France, he said, was not at the mercy of a cannon-ball; while England depended for her existence upon her colonies and the United States remaining open to her, and might be destroyed by her own productive powers. "She resembles Holland," continued M. Thiers, "which it took only fifty years to ruin. Cromwell enacted a navigation law; Colbert protected the commerce of France; and then, as far as Holland was concerned, all was over." M. Thiers, in conclusion, assured his hearers that a more solid position than that of England could be guaranteed to France by maintaining her in possession of her home markets. M. de Forcade la Roquette stated that the Government was opposed to any withdrawal from the treaties, and hoped the House would share that view. It was, however, desirable that a full inquiry should be made into the subject, and that all who were interested in it should be heard. In conclusion, M. de Forcade la Roquette defended the treaty of 1860, which he maintained had benefited, and not injured, French interests.

The *Débats* takes M. Thiers to task for his statement that England, by depending upon the entire world for her means of subsistence, runs the risk of finding her existence compromised, like that of Holland two centuries ago by Cromwell's navigation laws. "What!" it says, "M. Thiers predicts for England a fate analogous to that which Cromwell brought upon Holland? But has the historian of the Consulate and the Empire forgotten the colossal check of the Continental blockade? Did not Napoleon, who belonged to the same economical school as his eminent historian, undertake to retort upon England the Navigation Act of Cromwell, by excluding English shipping and produce from all the ports of the Continent? What did he gain by it? Did he succeed, as he flattered himself he would, in placing England at his mercy by depriving her of her means of existence? The result of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and the auto-da-fé of English merchandise, is well known. Those barbarous measures did not ruin England; but who shall say that they did not contribute to the fall of Napoleon I.?"

Prince Pierre Bonaparte has brought an action against the *Marseillaise* for having accused him of the murder of a shepherd at Vivario.

M. Ollivier has promised, on behalf of the Government, to consider the propriety of abolishing public executions, and to lay the result before the Legislative Body before long.

SPAIN.

A debate on the proposal to exclude the Bourbons from the throne of Spain took place in the Cortes on Monday, and was rejected by 152 to 38. Marshal Prim, in the course of the discussion, said that Government had resolved on postponing for the present the question of a candidate for the throne. He added that, with the exception of one of their members—namely, Admiral Topete—the Government had no candidate to propose, and therefore intended to continue the interregnum.

The results of the elections as yet known are as follow:—Four Unionists, five Democrats, ten Progressists, and six members of the Republican party have been successful. Only one Carlist sympathiser have been successful. The success or otherwise of the Duke of Montpensier in the Asturias, where he is a candidate, will not be known before Saturday (to-day). A heavy fall of snow has greatly impeded the traffic throughout Spain, and has probably prevented many inhabitants of the villages in the mountains from voting. General Cabrera, the old Carlist leader, has not been elected.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Deputies was dissolved on Monday, and the new elections have been ordered to be held on March 15.

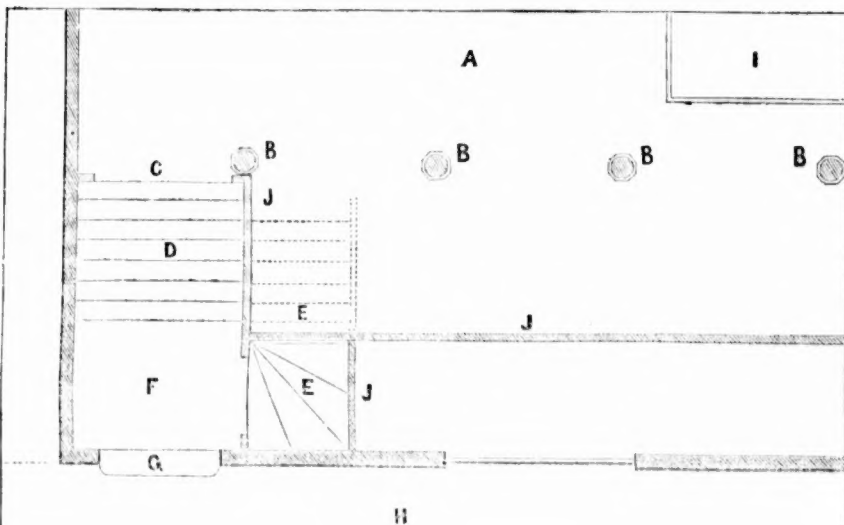
ROME.

A letter from Rome reports that the Pope, in consequence of the strong opposition to the proposed new dogma declaring him infallible, thinks of adjourning the Council till October. That might be a very wise decision. The proposition is one which can afford to wait, it being invariably distinguished from most lay questions in this respect, that uncertainty will be less disastrous than a settlement.

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes the Latin text of an address drawn up by Cardinal Rauscher, Archbishop of Vienna, in the name of a large number of Bishops, entreating Pius IX. not to submit to the discussion of the Ecumenical Council the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope. One of the principal reasons urged in support of their views by the Archbishop and the prelates associated with him is that the Church has to sustain a struggle just now, unknown in former times, against men who oppose religion itself as an institution baneful to human nature; so that it seems inopportune to impose upon the Catholic nations, led into temptation by so many machinations on every side, more dogmas than the Council of Trent proclaimed. In conclusion, the address says that "the definition which is demanded would furnish fresh arms to the enemies of religion to excite against the Catholic Church the resentment even of men avowedly the best," and give to the European Governments "a motive or a pretext for encroaching upon the rights the Church still possesses."

AUSTRIA.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath resumed, on Wednesday, the debate upon the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The Minister of the Interior, Herr Giskra, made a speech explaining the views of the Government. He prefaced his remarks by stating that the present provisional position of the Ministry laid upon him the necessity of a certain reserve, but in his characters as Deputies the members of the Cabinet wished it to be understood that they completely agreed with the Address as brought forward by the majority. He then detailed how the present Ministers had done everything in their power to satisfy the wish for national independence; and he appealed to the House to judge of their policy by its results—by what they had made Austria during their two years' administration. The Ministers did not ignore the fact that the Constitution was susceptible of improvement, but they were resolved never to parley with those who stood outside the lines of the Constitution. In conclusion, Herr Giskra declared that the present was not a party Government, and that its members had always kept in view the defence of the general interests of the Monarchy. During the debate which followed upon the separate



A. Part of Body of Chapel under North Gallery.
B. Columns supporting Gallery.
C. Doorway through which the People rushed, leading from Body of Chapel towards the street.
D. Stairs.
E. Stairs leading up from School-room under the Chapel.

F. Flat Space where the two Masses of People, one coming up and the other down, met; and where the Bodies were found.
G. Street Door.
H. Grosvenor-street.
I. Body of Chapel.
J. Wooden Partitions.

portion of Yorkshire of which Sheffield is the centre—seem bent on showing that they have not forgotten the teachings of the great prophet of "rattening," riot, and murder; with this difference, that whereas Broadhead did his work of iniquity in secrecy and darkness, the miners of Thornecliffe and Barnsley resort to open violence to attain their ends. The means are a little different, but the objects aimed at by the sawgrinders of Sheffield and the pitmen of Thornecliffe are the same. And these objects are to dictate the conditions under which industrial enterprises shall be carried on, and to prescribe who shall be engaged therein. These were the avowed purposes of the Thornecliffe rioters; and they are more or less the purposes, whether avowed or not, of the leaders in all trades unions. These gentlemen are in the habit of talking loudly about their rights; but they have an ugly trick of forgetting that other people also have rights. Unionists, as has been again and again explained, are entitled to determine the terms on which they will work, and they may do this conjointly as well as individually; but they have no justification, legal or moral, for attempting to coerce either employers or fellow-workmen into compliance with the conditions they devise; much less are they entitled to resort to violence when their mandates are disregarded.

These simple principles, which, one would think, ought to commend themselves to every rational being, have evidently not yet penetrated the minds of the Broadheadites of Yorkshire. Nor do these misguided men seem to understand that evil consequences, and these only, can result to labour from proceedings like those at Thornecliffe last week. Much is said just now about the slackness of trade and the scarcity of work. But how can trade flourish, or work be plentiful, when workmen themselves do all they can to banish from the land the essential element of industrial enterprise—capital? Without capital enterprises cannot be carried on nor work-people be employed; and such proceedings as those at Thornecliffe render the investment of capital in industries

paragraphs of the draught Address, Count Beust stated that, in consequence of the moderate views expressed by the Minister of the Interior, he should unreservedly support the draught of the majority, and would avoid every occasion of controversy.

THE STRIKE AT CREUZOT.

"STRIKES" in France are seldom allowed to attain such formidable proportions as they are apt to assume in some of our Lancashire or Yorkshire districts. The one which broke out, last week, at Le Creuzot, in the department of Saône and Loire, does not seem as yet to have created very serious alarm. Still, a short account of the occurrence may not be uninteresting to our own rioters in the neighbourhood of Sheffield or to the authorities who have to deal with them. The President of the Legislative Body, M. Schneider, who was in his place in the Chamber when he received tidings which induced him suddenly to quit the Chamber. A dangerous "strike" was announced among the workmen in his forges at Creuzot. M. Schneider, a large proprietor, the greatest iron-master in France, enjoys a high reputation for benevolence towards the people in his employment. He keeps schools for them, builds their cottages, provides them with medical attendance, and their condition is, on the whole, so flourishing that their Mutual Relief Fund shows a balance in their favour of £20,000. Lately, however, there had settled among his journeymen a man named Asay, a native of Roubaix, conversant with several languages, and familiar with various countries, who soon acquired a considerable ascendancy over his fellow-workmen. As this worthy, in pursuance of his mission as a political agitator, left his place in the forge without leave, he found it, on his return after three days' absence, occupied by another man. This was sufficient for him to give the signal for disorder, and, as the people had previously been plied with every variety of subversive doctrines, the forges were deserted, the fires left untended, and from 10,000 to 15,000 labourers, with their families, enjoyed throughout the week that riotous and ruinous holiday which is called a "strike." The workmen's demands—besides the right of managing their own relief fund, which would not have been denied—were higher wages for less labour and the dismissal of an obnoxious foreman. M. Schneider, on reaching the spot, finding the fires extinguished and the work at an end, declared that the workshops should soon be reopened, and that the men who did not attend should be dismissed. The works were opened on Saturday morning, and about two thirds of the men were at their places. A force of more than 3500 troops, with cannon, was forwarded to the spot from Lyons; and the affair was considered at an end, notwithstanding the commotion caused by an accidental landslip in an open mine, by which six men, who were at that moment stealing coal, lost their lives. Subsequent intelligence leaves no doubt as to the happy termination of the "strike," and no concessions seem to have been made to the workmen.

The International Commission on Consular Jurisdiction have terminated their labours. The members of the Commission have unanimously resolved to recommend to their respective Governments to accept the new local tribunals, constituted on principles proposed by the Egyptian Government, with ample guarantees for impartial administration of justice.

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THE BISHOP OF EXETER ON EDUCATION.

THE Bishop of Exeter attended a large public meeting at Torquay on Monday, which was called for the purpose of raising funds to erect day and Sunday schools in the parish of Upton. His Lordship spoke on the system of parish schools, and also on the subject of secular education. Sir Lawrence Palk presided.

The Bishop, in responding to a vote of thanks, said:—It is very pleasant, that looking what I feel to be imperative upon me, to find persons that do on it as if it were some voluntary and entirely needless effort of mine, because I have only done what I was bound to do. But for myself I may say, even if I were not Bishop of this diocese, even if I were not a minister of the Church of England, even if I were not a Christian at all, I should feel simply as a man with a conscience within me, however unenlightened in the truth of revelation, that the promotion of education was a duty incumbent on me as a citizen of this country. I look on instruction as necessary if our people are to follow up every fair opportunity of using their faculties in the service of God. Quite apart from religious considerations—simply for moral reasons—I should think it was our plain duty to do our best to see that our people are brought up in such a way as they are likely to be in a school of the sort proposed to be provided here. For, although I lay stress on teaching them to understand the service of the Church of England, and to understand the Bible, and on giving them such knowledge as shall enable them to govern their own conduct; yet I think it does something besides all this, and which I can hardly think of less value—in teaching habits of order, of neatness, of punctuality, which are of importance to all. There is in all of us a certain natural tendency to gipsy life—an inclination to lawlessness. We ourselves, who are orderly citizens of an orderly State, have a kind of pleasure now and then in setting all ordinary rules aside and indulging our own fancies. We get away to the hills and have our picnics, where we shall dine quite unlike we do at our ordinary dinners, and where we can do much as we like without fear or regard for the conventionalities of society. We are obliged to keep all this in check; but we have a sense that there is a charm at times in being free from rules entirely. That is in human nature a very strong feeling, and no doubt prevails in all children if left to themselves. Although Mr. Weller thought an admirable education was given to his son when he turned him into the streets—and although it was an admirable education for the celebrated Mr. Samuel Weller—it is a dangerous mode in which to bring up anyone, for very few under it would grow up like Mr. Samuel Weller, to be a faithful and intelligent servant. You have men now growing up under no system of ordinary employment, who desire to wander from place to place, having no desire for steady occupation, and unwilling to submit to any sort of restraint; so that if our schools did only so much as make our people orderly and steady, even in that capacity alone I should consider them as institutions of the highest value, and all the more so as people increase; because with an increase of the population comes for certain an increase in the opportunities of vagrant, idle, careless life. No doubt our great towns are found to be the centre of life of this kind, a life which really preys upon the rest of society, a life which really at this moment is the greatest puzzle to all of us—how on earth we shall deal with the mischief which it causes. I have no doubt that a great deal of the pauperism, of the dependence, and of the idleness which we find in the worst of the lower classes would be prevented if we should succeed in giving to them orderly habits, and teaching them to be punctual, to be precise, to care about neatness, and to care about having a fit, proper, and decent state of things about them. If we could manage to teach them that, we should go a long way towards solving the problem which is puzzling the wisest of our statesmen, who are overwhelmed by the increasing body of people who are demanding relief, and regarding whom it is so difficult to say the reason for their demanding relief—whether it is because the organisation of society is such as not to give them proper employment, or because they themselves are wanting in habits of order, providence, punctuality, and all the discipline that constitutes the really good citizen. Therefore the promotion of the education of the lowest classes is the duty of all men. Whether a Christian or not, whether a minister or not, whether of high rank or of lowly station—if I can do anything to promote it anywhere, I should consider I was failing in a duty if I were wanting in doing it when called on. On the general question I do not propose to enter, or into the various matters upon which Sir Lawrence Palk has touched. I may say this—that I have been very anxiously studying the various systems that have been proposed, and I am still looking carefully as I can at the general operations of those proposals, and I shall do my very best to support that which seems to me most likely to give general education over the whole country; and, as far as is consistent with general education, I wish the education to be thoroughly religious. I am distinctly not afraid of secular education at all. I believe that secular education is even by itself a very good thing; but I believe it is by no means the best thing, and I am quite sure that we ought to get the best thing if we can, and if we cannot get it, then as far as we can. On that general principle I should wish to promote all movements in support of education that may be made.

**TUESDAY RECEPTIONS AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY
IN ROME.**

HE would be a bold special correspondent who took it upon himself to say that he knew what was going on in Rome; and yet, probably, the correspondents know pretty well as much as most of the bishops and delegates of what are the proceedings in the Council. Those who listen cannot hear, and those who speak are permitted to make no corrections in that which they are represented as having said. Every one of them is, in a sense, made to be infallible against his will. It may readily be believed that, in existing circumstances, society at the Tuesday evenings in the French Embassy is agitated to the core, if society has a core—let us say, stirred to its very depths. It is long since such excitement enlivened the reception-rooms in the Eternal City.

The Church and the world may be said to have met together; the conversation is ecclesiastical—all of it that is not political—and the two subjects blend quite naturally there. Fair dames, leaders of ton, are presented to pale high-browed priests, leaders of piety. Bishops sit and coo pleasantly in little brilliant coteries of rank and fashion. The rustle of black robes and the cambrie of bands contrast with the gay colours of rich dresses. What makes the assemblies at the French Embassy more than ever interesting just now is that Dupanloup is inscribed to speak on the occasion of the "Petition" for infallibility—what a phrase! Long ago Dupanloup, Schwarzenberg, and Hohenlohe addressed a solemn protest to his Holiness against the mode of obtaining votes by signature to this petition as destructive of the liberty of the Council, and tending to have things done for it, and not by it; in short, obtaining its sanction by a "dodge." It has not been altered, so the French Bishop has had to meet it by counter-operations. It is really like the Council of Trent over again, and Dupanloup represents Ferrier. Probably when the question is really put, in the only way it can be put, the forces on the Pope's side will be in the majority. "The difficulty," as an acute correspondent says, "is the mode of action; the form of the terrible definition that is to extinguish human liberty; and especially how to cheat, or evade the constant vigilance and incessant efforts of the French Government and the Gallican clergy." Perhaps the liveliest and at the same time the most serious and important meetings now being held in Rome are those Tuesday evenings of which we represent the scene in our Engraving.

THE ADMIRALTY have determined to take action to protect their representatives on the Dilston estate from the eccentric proceedings of the "Countess of Derwentwater." They have therefore directed prosecutions against the ringleaders of the recent rioting. Civil actions are to be brought against the purchasers of the cattle seized on the estate.

METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION.

METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING was held, on Monday, at the rooms of the association, 209, Piccadilly, to consider amendments to the proposed bills, and to meet objections urged in the last debate in Parliament. The hon. secretary (Mr. J. Beal) handed in a collection of papers from Detroit, New York, Manchester, Liverpool, and other large corporations, with numerous charters, Acts of State Legislatures in America, and Acts of Parliament of the United Kingdom, bearing on the question. A letter addressed to Mr. Bentinck, the only Parliamentary opponent, was also read, with several letters from Mr. Buxton, M.P., and others specially interested. Objection had been taken to the number of mayors and aldermen proposed to be created in the bills, and the discussion mainly turned on the means to establish both local and a central municipalities in London, in which the local should be neither too weak nor too strong in connection with the chief municipality, but strong and harmonious, as parts of a great whole. The example of Manchester, with its several townships in union, was much relied on. The decision was in favour of proceeding with the Corporation of London Bill to establish one municipality for London. The creation of minor municipalities it was suggested should be as minor parts of a great whole, by electing representatives in each borough to the central body, the members so elected to the municipality in chief to be the local corporation, for purposes special to their locality. That Westminster, for instance, should elect twenty representatives to the central body, who should, by virtue of their election, be the corporation for Westminster; and so on through the several boroughs. On the question of police much difficulty was evident; but as the control of the police in the City was in the hands of the Corporation, and outside in that of the Government, to put the City on the same footing would be levelling down, and therefore objectionable. The true policy was levelling up, by placing the rest of the metropolis on the City footing. To meet this several proposals were considered, all merging in the result that, whilst a levelling-up policy must be advocated, great discretion must be given the Home Secretary to act powerfully in emergencies, and to maintain complete control when policy necessitated the exercise of discretionary powers. The question of wards as electoral areas was considered, and it was suggested that these should be set out throughout the metropolitan area by commissioners, who should be empowered to consider the altered position of the City district consequent on recent improvements and the proper division of members to area. On this some interesting statistics were given by Mr. Beal. The committee authorised a revision of the bills as modified by the discussion. It was understood that the Government would support the second reading of the bills, not as committing the Government to the bills, but as considering them worthy of Parliamentary consideration, and on the understanding that the bill or bills should be sent to a Select Committee, before which the Metropolitan Board and City Corporation could appear, and who should have full power to deal with the subject. A letter from Mr. Bruce was read to this effect. The question of providing the requisite funds next engaged attention. It was estimated that at least £2000 must be forthcoming. Mr. C. Buxton had promised £200; Mr. Morrison, M.P., £50; and it was arranged that the hon. secretary should take counsel with the president of the association, Lord Ebury, and issue an appeal for assistance.

MR. PEABODY'S REMAINS arrived at Portland, in the United States, on Tuesday.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape papers publish Dr. Livingstone's letters to Sir Thomas Maclear, the latest only being dated Cazembe, July 8, 1868; and also a letter from Dr. Kirk, dated Sept. 7, 1869, which says that Livingstone has found the Nile sources in the lakes near Cazembe, as observed and described by the Portuguese officers Lacerda and Monteiro. But his letter is most unsatisfactory, as it gives no details on this most interesting point.

OYSTERS are now regularly imported into Southampton from New York by the North German Lloyd mail packets.

THE EXECUTIVE of the Amalgamated Miners' Association of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales have issued a circular to their employers, intimating that on and after the first Monday in April they will commence working for eight hours per day. The district likely to be affected by this decision on the part of the executive employs about 40,000 miners.

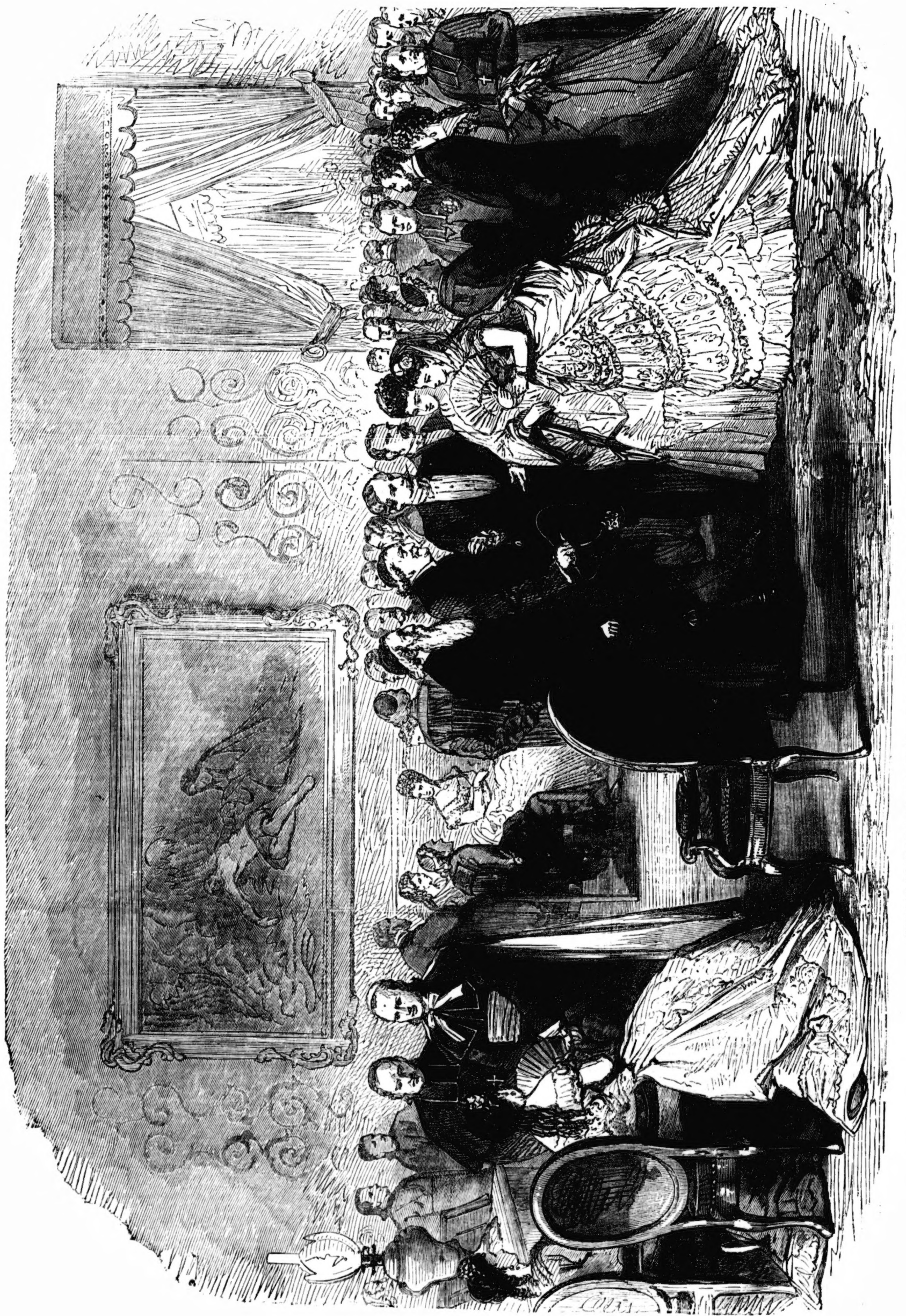
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD have been authorised by the Russian Government to negotiate for a loan of £12,000,000. The bonds will be issued in sums of £50, £100, £500, and £1000 each, with coupons payable half-yearly. The price of issue is 80 per cent. The object of the loan is stated to be the development of the railway system in the Russian empire.

A LICENSED VICTUALLER, who was entertaining a party of friends, was, last Saturday, summoned at the Wandsworth Police Court for having infringed one of the provisions of the law regulating the management of public-houses. It was argued that the defendant, under the circumstances, was not liable to a penalty, but the magistrate decided to the contrary effect, and inflicted a small fine.

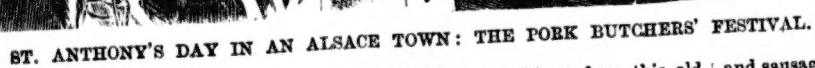
SIR SAMUEL BAKER reports from Kartoum, under date the 8th inst., as follows :—"We have arrived here all well. I found that Gialfa Pasha, the Governor-General of Soudan, had completed all preparations necessary for the expedition, and we expect to proceed within a week with 1000 soldiers. We are now getting our material ready, and Mr. Higginbotham, the engineer, is coming up with the remainder of our forces."

THREE SISTERS, daughters of Mr. Steedman, merchant, of Kinross, were drowned in Loch Leven on Saturday. One of the young women had ventured too far on the ice on the loch, in order to rescue a dog which had fallen in. The ice broke and she sank. One of her sisters, who hastened to her assistance, also fell in. The third, in trying to save her two sisters, likewise sank, and before aid could be obtained all three were drowned. The dog came ashore safe.

THE COURT BY COMMON PLEAS, on Wednesday, gave judgment in the case of "Dickens v. Haywood," in which the plaintiff, a farmer, had obtained £500 damages against a local game association for libel. The slander was contained in a letter written to the agent of the Duke of Portland, plaintiff's landlord; and, through the letter having been written to Mr. Dickens had been ejected from his farm. A rule nisi to set aside the verdict had been obtained, but the Court has decided that the decision of the jury must stand.



TUE-DAY RECEPTION AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY IN ROME DURING THE SITTING OF THE COUNCIL.



HAVE you ever eaten Strasbourg sausages, or made a repast from the wonderful ham and highly-dried bacon, the patties, the rolled and spiced meats, and the multiform presentments by which pork is made the staple food in some of the districts of Alsace? If you have, you may readily believe that the trade of the pork-butchers is one of the most important in the territory where the forests of the Vosges produce such store of mast and pignuts for the half-wild herds of swine.

It is a quaint picturesque bit of the earth's surface, this old territory of the Ramaci, the Tribocci, and the Nemetes, the two latter German tribes which came under the yoke of Rome along with the rest of Gaul; and the people keep up queer old fashions in dress, and strange old customs, if not in Strasbourg itself, at least in other places less under the eye and influence of modern indifference. Only the other day, the great civic festival of the year was held. On the 17th inst., which is the fête day of the good Saint Anthony, the ceremony represented in our Engraving takes place; and what should it be but the grand procession of pork-butchers and sausage-makers? We are not told that sparerib or griskin, or savory sausage, formed any part of those temptations which the saint so successfully resisted; probably they were not, for his effigy is carried by the representatives of the guild as they proceed to church in order to attend mass on the morning of their anniversary. On the conclusion of the religious service they return to versary. On the conclusion of the religious service they return to versary. On the conclusion of the religious service they return to versary. On the conclusion of the religious service they return to versary.

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With the ILLUSTRATED TIMES for Feb. 19 will be issued
 A LARGE AND HANDSOME LITHOGRAPH PLATE,
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LESLIE'S FAMOUS PICTURE,
UNCLE TOBY AND THE WIDOW WADMAN,
 now in the South Kensington Museum.

"I am half-distracted, Captain Shandy," said Mrs. Wadman, holding up her cambric handkerchief to her left eye, as she approached the door of my Uncle Toby's sentry-box; "a mote, or sand, or something, — I know not what, has got into this eye of mine; — do look into it: — it is not in the white." Honest soul! thou didst look into it with as much innocence of heart as ever child looked into a rare-show-box; and 'twere as much a sin to have hurt thee. I see him yonder, with his pipe pendulous in his hand, and the ashes falling out of it, — looking, — and looking, — then rubbing his eyes, — and looking again, with twice the good nature that ever Galileo looked for a spot in the sun. In vain! for, by all the powers which animate the organ — Widow Wadman's left eye shines this moment as lucid as her right; — there is neither mote nor sand, nor dust, nor chaff, nor speck, nor particle of opaque matter, floating in it. There is nothing, my dear paternal uncle! but one lambent delicious fire, furiously shooting out from every part of it, in all directions, into thine. If thou lookest, Uncle Toby, in search of this mote one moment longer, thou art undone. — *Tristram Shandy.*

Price of the Paper and Plate, 4d.
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870.

BAILEY OF SHEFFIELD.

It is publicly stated that the late Mr. Samuel Bailey, of Sheffield, has bequeathed £50,000 to the Town Trustees for the benefit of the population. If Mr. Bailey had never cherished any munificent intention of the kind, or if it were to appear that the report was false, he was still so remarkable a man that his death ought scarcely to be allowed to pass without some prominent and emphatic notice.

Who, then, was Mr. Samuel Bailey, of Sheffield, sometimes called the Bentham of Hallamshire? He was one of the truest and most influential friends of political, intellectual, and general freedom the century has known. Nearly fifty years ago, "R. Hunter, successor to Mr. Johnson, No. 72, St. Paul's-churchyard" — a name which carries us back into some deeply-interesting though fast-fading traditions of literature, and, through literature, of general progress — published anonymously "Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions" (and on other subjects). These essays, which were a brief but both incisive and exhaustive discussion of the reasons for leaving opinions and the publication of opinions avowedly and unreservedly free, were among the most effective writings of the day. Mr. Bailey was not a popular author; but, in the higher circles of opinion, he was a most influential thinker; and some of our foremost Liberal politicians and philosophers have not hesitated to acknowledge their obligations to him. Latterly he has, of course, been passing away from the front, and, except for his attack upon what is known as the Berkeleyan theory of vision, might have been forgotten by the reading public. But our obligations to him are of a high order.

In a moral, much more in a moral-political, question it is always a task of peculiar difficulty to construct from a consideration of consequences an argument which shall have the force of a demonstration. When such an argument is, however, wrought out, it appeals powerfully to thousands of minds who cannot relish or understand *a priori* discussions. The service of providing such an argument is the service which Mr. Samuel Bailey rendered to freedom of thought and speech, and it is to be feared, from the too-evident necessity that existed for the publication of Mr. Mill's "Liberty," that the value of labour of this order is not yet to be lightly spoken of.

These are the propositions which Mr. Bailey undertook to make out, and did make out irrefragably: — 1. To present to the mind inducements, in the shape of pain or pleasure, towards the formation of any opinion whatever is immoral, a crime against the whole human race. 2. To attach any kind of penalties to the free expression of opinion is a crime of the same nature. 3. To see that these principles are maintained is a duty in which every human being is concerned to assist. Now, how many persons, even the most liberal, really believe these propositions and will stand by them?

The question sounds like a bad jest. It may safely be affirmed that not one person in fifty thousand accepts, *ex animo*, these principles. The man who will loudly avow them in newspapers and on platforms has his reserves, if you push him hard. He draws the line somewhere. But people of this sort have an account to settle with the late Samuel Bailey, and may be advised to accept the challenge of his great essay, and see if they can find a loophole in his armour.

The majority of men are little more open to reason than Mrs. Nickleby herself, and are just as capable of going back to-morrow to what they were beaten out of to-day. But there are a few who may be influenced, and to these few it

may be worth while to observe that we are not much nearer the freedom sought by men like Bailey than we ever were. The curious fact is that we have much more freedom of speech than of writing. At political and other meetings of people who hold extreme opinions, you may hear speeches which spare literally nothing, and which, in fact, are rude and objectionable in their phrasing. But in the press there is a tacit control exercised over the expression of opinion, and that tacit control amounts to a despotism. A great many opinions upon political, social, and religious questions used to get into print in this country just after the French Revolution which no respectable editor would nowadays dare to publish. Yet if ever there was a time when every kind of erroneous opinion might be published with the certainty that it would be well sifted and its danger exposed, that time is the present. And what do we gain by a policy of suppression? Simply this, that the ground is mined beneath our feet, and public writing is honeycombed with oblique suggestions of things that no one cares to say openly. The modern novel in particular is extensively worked as an instrument of insidious attack upon beliefs which are not allowed to be challenged in fair encounter.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN has been suffering from an attack of neuralgia, but, we are glad to say, is much better. Her Majesty is expected to leave Osborne for Windsor about the 13th of next month.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, who has recovered from the attack of influenza which last week prevented him from visiting Lord Fitzhardinge at Berkeley Castle, has rejoined the Princess at Guntun Hall.

PRINCE ARTHUR and his party reached Washington at five o'clock last Saturday evening and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Thornton. There was no public demonstration, but it is reported that public receptions will be tendered to the Prince, on his return, at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

MR. GLADSTONE has issued a circular to his supporters in the House of Commons requesting their attendance at the opening of the Session, as "matters of great moment" will be submitted to the House on an early day. Mr. Disraeli has also issued a circular to his supporters, expressing a hope that they may find it convenient to be in their places on Feb. 8, "as business of importance may be expected."

THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G., will preside at the annual festival of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society on Thursday, March 17.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD LITTON, Irish Master in Chancery, died at a late hour on Saturday night. He was eighty-two years of age.

THE ADDRESS in answer to the Speech from the Throne will, it is stated, be moved in the Commons by the Hon. Francis Egerton, uncle of Lord Ellesmere and son-in-law of the Duke of Devonshire; and seconded by Sir Charles Dilke, M.P. for Chelsea. The Address in the House of Lords will be moved by the Marquis of Huntly, and seconded by the Earl of Fingall.

SIR F. LYCETT has withdrawn from the contest in Southwark. The candidates now remaining are, therefore, Sir S. Waterlow and Mr. O'Leary, Liberals; and Colonel Beresford, Conservative.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS towards the memorial to the late Bishop of Salisbury amount to about £8000.

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS GALTON has been appointed to the Directorship of Works and Buildings, a new office under the First Commissioner of Works. The Assistant Under-Secretaryship of State in the War Office, at present filled by Captain Galt, will be abolished.

SOME "WORKING MEN" at Birmingham have commenced "Saturday night discussions" on the subject of the tenure of land.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND have consented to hold a meeting at Stafford House in order to take into consideration the best means of forwarding the objects of the Gentlemen's Self-Help Institute. The meeting will take place the last week in February, but the date is not yet fixed.

THE WILL OF THE LATE MR. THOMAS POWELL, of Colda House, Christchurch, Monmouthshire, who was murdered in Abyssinia, in April last, has been proved at Llandaff under £120,000 personality.

TRAINS commenced to run between Glasgow and Paisley on Sunday. About 400 persons took advantage of the facilities thus afforded.

THE HURST BATTERY, in the Solent, one of the strongest forts in the kingdom, is nearly completed, and a large number of workmen employed on it have been discharged.

THE POOR-BOX and the box devoted to the receipt of "Peter's pence" in the Roman Catholic Church at Dewsbury have been broken open and the contents stolen.

THE BISHOPS ATTENDING THE POPE'S COUNCIL received another admonition last Saturday against long speeches, and enjoining greater secrecy as to the Council's proceedings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MUNICH have granted the freedom of the city to Dr. Billinger, on account of his manly conduct in opposing the dogma of the Papal Infallibility.

THE FIFESHIRE MINERS have unanimously agreed to demand from their employers an advance of wages, and also that they should consider the propriety of adopting the eight hours a day.

A GENTLEMAN has recently sent as a contribution to the building fund of the Royal Hospital for incurables the sum of £300 (one-tenth of the debt), expressing the hope that nine others may be found to follow his example. The offices of the institution are at 10, Poultry.

GENERAL GARIBALDI will visit England, if his health permits, in the middle of March, accompanied by Father Gavazzi, for the purpose of having an interview with Signor Mazzini.

FIVE MECHANICS were, on Tuesday, convicted at Greenwich of having threatened and assaulted a fellow-workman, whose presence was obnoxious in the factory where they worked. Their conduct had been very violent; and sentences of imprisonment with hard labour, varying from one to two months, were passed.

AN ESTATE of more than £100,000 in value has just fallen to the Turkish Government, owing to the death of a Mussulman, at Smyrna, who has not left any heirs-at-law.

NEARLY A HUNDRED OF THE LEADING FIRMS AT HAVRE have memorialised the Government and the Legislative Body not to make any change in the present system without a full Parliamentary inquiry.

AMONG THE INSCRIPTIONS emblazoned at the illumination in Calcutta in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh, was one which appears slightly ambiguous. It was over an unwarlike's door in Dhurrumtollah, and the legend was "Welcome." It is just possible that his Royal Highness might be disposed to decline the implied invitation.

VICE-CHANCELLOR JAMES made an order last Saturday for the winding up of another of the societies amalgamated with the Albert — the Bank of London and National Provincial Insurance Association.

THE BRIG JONES BROTHERS, of Newport, has been in collision with the Newmark lights. It drifted away with part of the crew, and is supposed to be lost. The remainder of the crew have been landed at Great Yarmouth.

THE NUMBER OF MEN employed in Sheerness Dockyard is to be reduced by 528 before the close of the present financial year. The lead-mills at Chatham Dockyard have been finally closed.

A CHILD FIVE YEARS OLD died the other day, in Paris, in convulsions, having been poisoned by the prussic acid contained in bitter almonds, of which he had eaten a large quantity.

THE PREMIER has conferred the living of Waddingham, in Lincolnshire, on the Rev. William Josiah Irons, D.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Vicar of Brompton.

A POOR WOMAN, friendless and unknown, far advanced in consumption, crept into an unoccupied house in Geldart's-gardens, Liverpool, on Saturday morning, and in the evening was found dead. At the inquest, on Tuesday, it was stated that death had arisen from consumption, accelerated by want and exposure.

THE UTILISATION-OF-SEWAGE QUESTION was again discussed at the Surveyors' Institute the other day. A general opinion was expressed that the application of town sewage to land would ultimately be found the most advantageous way of meeting a difficulty which has so long existed.

ONE HADJI ATHANASSI, a Greek, has just died (says the *Levant Times*), at Vouria, Smyrna, at the patriarchal age of 125, having lived in the reigns of nine Sultans! He preserved all his faculties to the very last. His regular diet was fish and vegetables; meat he never ate, except at Easter.

IN THE RUE LAFAYETTE, near the Northern Railway station, Paris, there has lately been opened a small coffee-shop, of men's appearance, over the door of which is to be seen the inscription — which the landlord, no doubt, thinks sovereign to attract English custom — "Gin Palace."

THE LOUNGER.

On Monday last the Brighton members met their constituents, and, as his manner is, Mr. White freely criticised the measures of the last Session, and foreshadowed the events of the future, especially of the Session just at hand. Mr. White is not a Minister of the Crown, but he generally forecasts the future with remarkable accuracy. Does he, then, get a "tip," as the racing phrase is, from some man in office? Not so. Cabinet Ministers are pledged, if not sworn, to secrecy; and Ministers not in the Cabinet know little more of the doings within the sacred inclosure than the messenger at the door. The simple truth is, the hon. member for Brighton's "eyes are in his head," as Solomon says. He knows "how to observe" — a rare knowledge that — and to reason from what he observes. He has had, too, great experience. In short, by long study and thought he comes to see what ought to be done; and, believing that the men in power wish to do what ought to be done, he boldly prophesies what will be done. And, as I have said, his prophecies are not often far wrong. It will be interesting, then, to note what he foretells; and first we will take his deliverance upon the Irish land question: —

The exceptional prosperity (he says) and order of the northern part of Ireland clearly indicates, I think, the course our legislation should take. It appears that the Ulster tenant-right does secure the Ulster tenant from capricious and uncompensated eviction. This tenant-right, however, is but a custom, and has not yet received the sanction of law, although, with good landlords, that custom is quite as binding and efficacious as if it were the statute law of the land. With such limitations and safeguards as experience has shown to be desirable, giving the sanction of law to the Ulster custom, and extending it to the rest of Ireland, is alleged to be the scheme which has commended itself to her Majesty's Government. Should this be the case, then the Irish land measure will prove to be in conformity, as it should be, with the customs and sentiments of Irishmen. The best legislation is that which ratifies, by the sanction of law, the acknowledged and salutary customs of a people; and the greatest statesmen are they who recognise as their highest aim and noblest function to be the expounders and servants of the popular will. To carry into effect such a scheme as I have indicated, it would seem indispensable to create in Ireland a power superior to landlord and tenant, and to which each may resort against the other, — a power that shall protect the tenant against an unjust landlord, and shall assist the landlord in ousting a tenant from his holding in case of default. Should this be the plan of the Government, I confess that I think it would prove a failure, unless it be supplemented by Mr. Bright's or some other similar scheme for increasing the number of landowners in Ireland. By Mr. Bright's plan there would be no compulsion; no one would be obliged to sell, and no one to buy, unless he wished. It is a plan similar to that extensively practised by the Land Banks in Germany, the Credit Foncier in France, and by our own Building Societies. By such a project the tenant might continue to pay the same rent he did before, and the difference between the rate of interest paid by the State on the purchase-money of the land and that charged to the tenant would form the surplus or sinking fund, by which the whole advance would be repaid.

But my readers may ask, What is Mr. Bright's plan? Well, it is simply this: If a landlord be willing to sell his land, and the tenant be desirous to buy it, Government shall borrow the money, at 3½ per cent, and lend it to the tenant, on security of the land, at 5 per cent. But the profit, or difference between 3½ and 5, is not to be the property of the Government, but to accumulate until the money lent shall be paid off. It will take thirty-two years to pay it off at this rate; but at the end of that time the land will be the purchaser's own unencumbered freehold. This, as Mr. White tells us, is no new plan. The Government has long been in the habit of lending money upon this principle to poor landowners in England to enable them to drain and otherwise improve their land. The tithe-owners of Ireland are to extinguish their tithes upon the same principle. It is also substantially the principle of building societies.

"But about the Ulster custom," I think I hear some of my readers say; "what is the Ulster custom?" Well, the Ulster custom recognises a tenant's right to all that he has put into the land which at the time of his giving up his occupation is unexhausted. Strange enough, this is not so, or not so generally, in England. Whatever of unexhausted manure, &c., remains on the land on the expiration of a tenant's term belongs to the landlord. It is true that the tenant does not leave much; for, when the end of the term is getting near, he ceases to put anything on the land. This is what is called "begging out," a practice good, one would think, neither for outgoing nor incoming tenant nor landlord. In Ulster the unexhausted improvements are the outgoing tenant's property, which he can sell to the incoming. This is broadly the Ulster custom. So much for the great Irish land question.

We will now look at Mr. White's financial suggestions: —

The Estimates for the current year, you are aware, showed only a reduction of £2,261,000 on those of the preceding year; and it is confidently expected that the Estimates for 1870-1 will exhibit a further reduction to a like amount at least. If so, it would certainly seem not unlikely that our Chancellor of the Exchequer may have an estimated surplus of quite four millions to dispose of. In which case Mr. Lowe would be able to offhand abolish the whole of the tea duty; or, taking off only one half of that duty, say threepence per pound, he might abolish too the duties on coffee, cocoa, and chicory, also remit direct taxation to the extent of one penny in the pound income tax. Supposing the latter plan were adopted in its entirety, then only some three millions of the available surplus at Mr. Lowe's disposal would be absorbed. The sugar duty now produces a revenue of five millions and three quarters sterling. A twenty-five per cent reduction of the sugar duty would involve a loss to the revenue of about £1,400,000, and would be a diminution of but little more than one farthing per pound on the sale price of sugar. Such a reduction, if made, would hardly be felt, if it were even realised by the consumer, owing to the comparatively scanty supply of that great article of domestic use. On that ground alone I hold it would now be inexpedient to touch the present duties on sugar, unless to equalise them; because any reduction on the sugar duty, to be felt, must be a large one, and then the great loss to the revenue would not be compensated by any equivalent or corresponding advantage to the consumer. With regard to tea it is quite otherwise. The reduction or abolition of duty upon that article would be immediately followed, as heretofore, by a corresponding reduction in price to the consumer, the supply of that article being, as I myself can avouch, practically illimitable; and our supplies from China, Japan, and India are more likely to exceed than to restrict any possible demand for the home market. In some quarters it is alleged as probable that Mr. Lowe may appropriate any surplus which may accrue during the financial year ending March 31, 1871, towards the liquidation of the amount to be paid to the telegraph companies. I know not whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer has or has not such power without the special consent of Parliament. Certain it is that, by the amended Telegraph Act of last Session, the Commissioners of the Treasury were empowered to raise the sum of seven millions sterling, by the creation of terminable annuities, to pay for expenses already incurred or calculated upon in the purchase and working of the telegraphs. I confess that I should prefer that the needful moneys for the telegraphs should be so raised, as every remission of taxation fructifies in the pocket of the people, increasing trade, commerce, and employment, to say nothing of the fact that the Government, as a Government, can raise money at a much lower rate of interest than the people. Furthermore, seeing that, out of the forty-three millions of customs and excise duties, three fourths, or say thirty-two millions (five and a half millions more than the interest of the National Debt), are raised from the working classes — a class of consumers, as Mr. Gladstone once told us, "so poor that the great majority are compelled to expend all their earnings on the bare necessities of life" — I confidently trust that Mr. Gladstone will live to give to them and to us a free breakfast-table, as was so strongly recommended by Mr. Bright.

Mr. White dilated on many other important topics; but these are all that I can find space to notice.

Mr. Fawcett addressed the meeting very earnestly; but there were not so many quotable passages in his speech as in Mr. White's. But it was clear, emphatic, with the ring of true metal in it. And here is a passage which brings before us a subject which has been too little noticed, and which ought not to drop out of our minds: —

When describing some of the causes which produced the present depression of trade, prominence might have justly been given to that lax commercial morality of which there have lately been so many exposures, and which has done so much to destroy confidence, and, consequently, credit. On the one side we hear of thousands of artisans unable to find employment, and at the same time we are told that the money market is glutted with capital seeking investment. What does this indicate? Simply that there has been so much chicanery and trickery that men have lost confidence in their fellow-men. People in high positions, possessing once-honoured names, have recklessly — to use the mildest expression — sanctioned the issue of deceptive prospectuses. Such is our system of jurisprudence, that the very magnitude of the offence is often the secure refuge of the offender. As an eminent Judge has remarked, the due adminis-

tration of justice renders it necessary that there should be a public prosecutor. The cost of investigating a great commercial disaster is so great that often it cannot be borne by private individuals who are already heavy losers. The result, frequently, is an unsatisfactory trial, in which those who are, perhaps, innocent, are injured; sometimes there is a default of justice, and the guilty escape unpunished. As long as such a system continues, we may too frequently have to repeat the words of our great dramatist—

"Plate sin with gold, and the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
Clothe it in rags, a pigny's straw doth pierce it."

"Hear! hear!" say I, and "so say all of us." Indeed, a good many "of us" have substantial reason to applaud these sentiments, for there are very few families in England which have not, directly or indirectly, suffered by the frauds which Mr. Fawcett alluded to. The public have, by dishonest directors of swindling companies, been robbed of millions; and, shame to say, scarcely a robber has been brought to justice. Nay, a vast number of these swindlers, who have ruined thousands, are living in comfort, if not in affluence—some on their ill-gotten plunder; others on their wives' settlements, which the law cannot touch. Nor do they seem to be lowered much in the world's estimation. Is it true, then, as a sarcastic friend said to me, "Pick a pocket, and you are done for ever, my boy; cheat the public out of a million, and you are rather admired than blamed." "Upon this principle, I suppose," I replied to my friend, who is a half-pay Captain, "one murder makes a villain, thousands a hero?" "Exactly so; but your sneer don't touch me, my boy; for I never killed anything in my life but hares, pheasants, and other game." I see I have exhausted my space on these Brighton speeches; but my readers will not blame me, for they are, on the whole, I think, as important as any that we have had since Parliament was prorogued.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

There is a question which, so far as I have read, has not yet been touched in recent discussions—namely, what does the world owe to Byron? Is there any reason why we should stubbornly refuse to let his name and fame, such as they are, whatever they may be, be tampered with, except upon cause shown founded upon solid proof? But before I pass on to that, let us look for a moment at the last phase of the question raised by Mrs. Stowe, whom one now begins to pity, so thoroughly does she stand stultified in the face of the world. Whoever comes clean out of the fray, she is convicted of recklessness, unctuous maudlin tampering with fact, and strange incapacity to appreciate character and evidence. The account she gives of her interview with Lady Byron (printed in the new volume, to which the *Quarterly* so triumphantly replies) is a perfect model of its class. She evidently fancies she is presenting Lady Byron in an amiable and, indeed, celestial light, when she in fact unconsciously paints her as an "air-galloping" spiritual *précieuse*, patted on the back by admiring friends till she didn't know north from south. Ah! we, some of us, know the type of old, and know that of all types it is the least trustworthy in matters of fact in general, and above all, the most ready to make blunders in certain questions which always and necessarily heat the moral atmosphere. This type always looks at such matters with a peculiar, distant, monkish, non-natural horror, and sees, like Sancho Panza in his dream, the earth of the size of a grain of mustard seed and the people on it—of the size of hazel-nuts. It is, in a word, so certain of what "God means" that it never knows what man says and does, but twists the latter to suit its notions of the former. But let it not be supposed that I should dare to be hard on Lady Byron. To use George Eliot's phrase, the greatest joy of life passed her by; and she was a much-suffering wife. That she was profusely liberal is abundantly attested, and that she was a most thoughtful and cultivated woman is clear. It was no common person that wrote these sentences:—

I see the High Churchman professing to believe in the existence of a Church, when the most palpable facts must show him that no such Church exists; the "Low" Churchman professing to believe in exceptional interpositions which his philosophy secretly questions; the "Broad" Churchman professing as absolute an attachment to the Established Church as the narrowest could feel, while he is preaching such principles as will at last pull it down.

But how can we reconcile this clearness of vision with the other facts? For example, with what is alleged of her astounding behaviour to Medora Leigh at Paris or Fontainebleau; her relations with Lady Lovelace; her scattering about memoranda and hints of Byron's guilt; and her grotesquely astonishing notion that, as Byron was now a "redeemed spirit," he would not be easy in his mind up in heaven unless she endeavoured to counterbalance the effects of a cheap edition of his works (!) by telling Mrs. Stowe a story which involved not only him, but her sister-in-law, and through them living persons, in the most horrible moral *imbroglio* that has disturbed the world for generations? We can make nothing of it; it must pass into the limbo of unintelligible things.

But what is the state of facts at present, after the prompt rejoinder of the *Quarterly*—which, curiously enough, occupies a position as to Byron the exact reverse of that which it occupied during his lifetime? You and I, Mr. Editor, and most sane people, predicted that the rock ahead of the story told by Mrs. Stowe would be found in the mass of improbabilities which would be found to centre in the person of Mrs. Leigh. And so it proves. The world might say that Byron was mad, or was bad enough for anything; but what of her? Now, the *Quarterly*, stating that the letters produced are only a small portion of what could be produced, quotes superabundant testimony in Lady Byron's letters to this lady to show that the story which Mrs. Stowe declares she received from Lady Byron is false. Whatever may be proved true, that is for ever exploded under the unhappy lady's own hand. Only one possibility remains, and to this Mrs. Stowe appeals. She calls upon the trustees under the will to produce "facts and documents" in their custody for the justification of the charge. Now, observe; the charge, as she puts it, and as there is reason to believe Lady Byron put it more than once to different people, is blown to atoms. It cannot be reconciled with those grateful letters to "my dear, dear Augusta," and the other facts, such as the christening of the baby by Mrs. Leigh's name, and the strikingly natural way in which Byron, Lady Byron herself being witness, used to get out of humour with Mrs. Leigh and her together; dropping the "Augusta," and speaking of her as "Mrs. Leigh." "I really thought," says Lady Byron, "you would soon be the Honourable Mrs. Leigh." Anything more simple, human, and natural cannot be conceived than these letters; and, for the benefit of those who may not see them, we will simply repeat that they do positively and finally pulverise Mrs. Stowe's story; to say nothing of her own curious and almost endless self-contradictions.

What, then, remains? According to Mrs. Stowe, this:—That the trustees under Lady Byron's will may have "facts and documents" that may carry proof with them that she has got hold of a true story. But this, also, breaks down. Any proof of the kind must consist either of positive certified testimony, which could be relied upon, or plain confessions of one or both of the inculpated persons. Now, both these things are simply impossible. As to confessions, I again insist that (apart from a hundred other considerations) the broken death-bed words of Byron can only be explained upon the hypothesis of a solemn denial, setting the seal to the defiance which ran through his whole life. As to testimony, the possibilities of the case must have been known both to Byron and Mrs. Leigh. Byron's *démarches* in the matter are notorious; and Mrs. Leigh appears, of her own choice, to have "cut" Lady Byron in 1830. On every conceivable ground the idea of confession is shaken away from under us. As to testimony: what testimony on paper, to be dragged from a banker's strong-box in 1870, could weigh for an hour against the monstrous improbabilities of the case? Monstrous, indeed! For the question, I repeat, finds its fulcrum, after all, in Mrs. Leigh, not in Byron. Was this plain, dowdy woman, who gave her brother a Bible, just as if he were a Sunday scholar; made Lady Byron's candle for her when the baby was born; and was "my dear, dear Augusta," all

along—was she this hideous hybrid? If so, Lady Byron was, indeed, unfortunate; but it would take a good deal more evidence than any banker's box can contain to convince a judge and jury of the truth of the story. Finally, what are we to do with the mass of contradictions already introduced into the case by the plaintiff? Lady Byron told Mrs. Stowe that pathetic story, including the horrible hour when she went up to her room and prayed—or she did not. There is every reason to believe she did. But, observe, that story is now proved false—not presumed, but proved false—under Lady Byron's own hand. After this, what sort of testimony shall we trust, unless it be cross-examined in open daylight, face to face before the world? Supposing "testimony" produced by the trustees, what should we have to believe if we accepted it? Not only that Mrs. Leigh was a scarcely human monster, in whom, nevertheless, Lady Byron believed with strong affection and trust for an indefinite length of time, but that this woman, knowing that Lady Byron not only held proof of her guilty secret, but was desperately injured by her as a friend apart from the "secret," went and quarrelled with her in 1830 and declined the acquaintance of the person who could with a word blast the fame of herself, her brother, and her daughter. Lord Byron may have been capable of a good deal; but a woman is, after all, a woman, and my "swallow" is not large enough for all this. Yet it is only a fraction of the improbabilities of the new Stowe hypothesis.

There is only room for a word or two on what we owe to Byron. Now, Sir, let Lady Byron have all honour for what she was and did, and all sympathy as an unhappy woman. But let Byron have fair play too. Every human being has, as the French say, *les défauts de ses qualités*—he has good and bad points, which are often bound up together. Byron died before I was born, but I have heard intelligent people speak in the most passionate terms of the service he did, as a writer, to the cause of Liberalism in England. His love of freedom—read it in what terms you please—was fiery and true; and there is abundant proof that he felt for the poor and oppressed. Men as diverse as Goethe and Comte have acknowledged his political foresight and the part he played as a great elemental force in the European struggle which is still proceeding. Are we to forget this? On the contrary, it is a reason why we should fight for his fame as long as there is an inch of ground to stand upon.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

An American friend forwarded to me, the other day, a very amusing parody on the Stowe-Byronic disclosures. It pretends to declare the secrets of the life of Mrs. Shakespeare (Ann Hathaway), who is represented as conscience-stricken on account of her knowledge of the crimes of her poetical husband. Shakespeare is supposed to have enticed, spider-like, the minor dramatists down to Stratford-on-Avon, and, having sucked their plots, to have buried their worthless carcasses under the celebrated crab-apple tree. Now, it strikes me that Mr. Tom Taylor, like Shakespeare, has several of the propensities of the spider. He is a great hand at getting originators of all sorts—dramatists, novelists, essayists, and poets—into his web, and, having sucked out their dramatic matter, he proceeds to fatten on it. But I grant Mr. Tom Taylor is a very clever spider. He has a keen eye for dramatic situation, and what he touches he rarely spoils. Madame Birch-Pfeiffer's drama of "Lady Elizabeth" is vastly improved, now that it has passed through the refining hands of Mr. Tom Taylor and been produced at the QUEEN'S. He has taken its most dramatic points and cooked it up for the English palate. The result is an interesting, well-arranged, and very satisfactory play for four acts. The fifth act is somewhat of an anti-climax, which was almost inevitable from the necessity of attending to historical fact, while not neglecting poetical justice. Courtenay, the lover of Princess Elizabeth, must be killed before the Princess becomes Queen of England. This necessity spoils Mr. Taylor's fifth act. With regard to the historical accuracy of "Twixt Axe and Crown," I am not disposed to ignore the research of such an historian as Mr. Froude as summarily as Mr. Taylor does in his prospectus. In the same way that Sir Walter Scott and Mr. Harrison Ainsworth took liberties with history, so has Mr. Taylor, for poetic and dramatic effect, taken liberties with fact in this play: he has idealised Courtenay and beautified Elizabeth. If the truth may be told, the possession of such a gentle and lovable lady as Mrs. Wybert Rousby for the heroine has ruined the historical accuracy of Mr. Tom Taylor's play. With her refined face, her sweet smile, her consummate gentleness, her tender form, and her absolute refinement, Mrs. Rousby is just what Elizabeth never was and never could have been. I cannot think of Queen Elizabeth when I see Mrs. Rousby. She is Mary Queen of Scots, Lady Jane Grey, Amy Robsart, Fair Rosamond, Elaine, Lily Dale—any fair and sweet creature you like, but not Elizabeth. Her acting is charming as far as it goes. But Mrs. Rousby has not the strength for such an arduous rôle. She has not the voice or the requisite dramatic force. Let no one think that I desire to disparage Mrs. Rousby. She is the sweetest lady I have seen on the stage for many a long year, but she is not suited for characters requiring intensity. She dresses à la merveille, and looks so winning that the whole audience loves her; but she is not Lady Elizabeth. Mr. Wybert Rousby, who was fired off by an injudicious section of the press, and, of course, went up like a rocket, must, I fear, come down like the ignominious stick. As Bertuccio, he had models to copy, and he copied them cleverly. As Courtenay, he is left to his own resources, and has failed. A small, insignificant figure; a harsh, disagreeable voice; nothing winning or attractive in his style; this is surely not the young lover we desire. Mr. Rousby may be useful in strong character-parts. He made nothing of Courtenay, and, with such an Elizabeth to make love to, failed signally. The other characters, particularly the Queen Mary of Miss Pauncefort, were very good. Miss Pauncefort, indeed, acted better than anyone in the play. Her make-up was excellent, and her whole conception of the character very fine. Mr. H. Marston, a favourite elocutionist of the old school, played Bishop Gardiner; and the characters assigned to Mr. Ryder, Mr. Belford, Mr. Rignold, and Miss Henderson could hardly have fallen into better hands. The scenery is capital; and some of the tableaux reflect great credit on the stage-manager. Mr. Taylor's text is anything but poetical: nay, more, the verse is neither musical nor accurate. I wonder that Mr. Taylor does not remember the old Latin proverb about poets.

Two young men have very boldly opened the LYCEUM in order to try a new experiment. The Messrs. Mansell, who know something about the French stage, have determined to transplant the French form of burlesque opera-bouffe. The difficulties attending such a venture were overwhelming. To begin with, we have no artists who combine singing and fun. English opera has failed. Singing burlesque is on the wane. However, nothing daunted, the brothers Mansell boldly go to Paris and ask M. Hervé to come over here with "Chilpéric" (originally produced at the Folies Dramatiques), and some of his old company. And I really do not see, notwithstanding the difficulties, why the experiment should not be successful. M. Hervé can talk very little English, and sings only "very small." M. Marius is absolutely funny with his English, and can only boast the tiniest drawing-room voice. And, as to the English artists, I can say very little of their vocalism. But still "Chilpéric" is likely to tickle the public. The can-can does it all. It is not a boisterous, indecent can-can, but a refined edition of this popular French dance, with all its grotesque attitudinising and little of its naughtiness. The Frenchmen are, of course, the life and soul of this part of the entertainment. M. Marius, the prettiest little boy of nineteen imaginable, flings himself into the abandonment of every scene, and M. Hervé has such spirits that the fun never flags when he is on the stage. I would advise the management to cut all the comic talk and hurry on as fast as possible to the music and dancing. The audience does not care a straw for the plot of the opera, and the comic French dialogue done into English is simply wearisome. Miss Muir and Miss Dolore are the best lady singers, and M. Lapiere the only gentleman who has anything like a voice. But for glitter, pomp, fun, and fascination, "Chilpéric" serves its purpose very well, and I hope it will lead to a new enter-

tainment of the kind, with music by Hervé and words by Mr. Gilbert. The thirteen pages are superb, and the dresses all in good taste, save in one ballet, which I consider absolutely nasty. The art of undress can be pursued so far that fascination ends, and is supplanted by disgust. I must take an early opportunity of saying something about Mr. Frank Marshall's comedy-drama, called "Corrupt Practices," which was not well received on the opening night, because the audience was impatient to get at the *pièce de résistance*, and, besides, the drama wanted cutting. But I should be sorry to see a young author, who can write such excellent dialogue, and evidently has honestly thought out his work, rudely snuffed out. Mr. Coghlan strengthens my opinion previously given that he is one of the best young men on the stage; and Miss Fitz-Inman made virtually her first appearance as an intelligent actress. But of all this anon.

I hear of the playgoing public hurrying off to hear Mr. Young sing "The Little Wee Dog," in the burlesque at the St. James's; but as this and numerous other songs have been added since the "first night," I have not had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Young's song. So successful indeed is "The Little Wee Dog" that Sheridan's "School for Scandal" is postponed for this curious and eccentric animal. What a capital text for a sermon on the decay of the drama!

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON ON EDUCATION.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON presided, on Monday night, at the weekly meeting of the Social Science Association. The Rev. Brooke Lambert read a paper advocating indirect as well as direct compulsion in education. At the close of a long discussion,

Sir J. Pakington said he most earnestly hoped that the educational question was approaching a satisfactory solution. He felt greatly indebted both to the league and to the union, and also to the Manchester Education Aid Society, because their exertions rendered it difficult for the Government to avoid bringing in a bill, even if they were indisposed to do so, which he did not believe. He did not think that Mr. Forster desired in the least to evade this duty. He had joined no associations and attended no meeting because he wished to preserve his independence in Parliament. There was much in the proposals of the league with which he agreed, and in 1855 he introduced a bill similar to theirs; but parts of the league's plan were scarcely practicable, and if they were practicable the country would not consent to their being put into execution. There was much that was good in the proposals of the union, but it was not quite frank with the country. It did not say whether it proposed, or how it proposed, to carry out what was most important—some system of local organisation; and it did not state how it proposed to provide new schools in the districts in which they might be found to be necessary. Unless he was aware of the views of the union upon these two points, it would be impossible for him to identify himself with it. He looked to the Government of the day, and to Mr. Forster—than whom no one more thoroughly understood the question—to rise above the league, the union, and everything else, and to devise a bill which could be carried and which the country would accept. The league and the union had overlooked one point. In order to carry out a national system for the lower classes we wanted an educational department; we had not got one. We really had no education Minister. The Committee of Council did not act; the Vice-President was subordinate to the President, and the President did not interfere. Looking to the sort of responsibility we had a right to expect in a great Government department, he could not say who was Education Minister; and one of the reforms which ought to precede others, and to be the means of carrying them out, was the provision of a real education department. In 1855 he proposed free schools, but he had changed his opinion; he did not think it desirable to lose the half million which school pence brought in, nor to relieve parents from the duty of paying for the education of their children. But a rate-supported school involved free admission, and there would be no difficulty in saying to the poor man who sent his children to school and paid for them, "So long as that is your position you shall not be called upon to pay the rate." As regarded compulsion, it was the duty of the country to see that every child was properly educated; the difficulty was as to the means. He could not bring himself to believe we could attain a proper degree of education without some degree of compulsion. He had not come to that conclusion without reluctance, and he was sensible of its difficulties. But the Government ought to be careful to carry public opinion with them. Whilst believing we should not arrive at a proper degree of education, such as was now admitted to be desirable, without to some extent resorting to compulsion; he thought the public mind was not yet prepared for direct compulsion. He doubted whether it would go as far as the league did; and he was disposed to think the prudent and politic course would be to follow in the line in which we had already commenced in the Factory Acts and the Workshops Act, which he was sorry to hear was considered to be a dead letter. No doubt the reason was the Workshops Act was entrusted to town councils, who were not the proper persons to carry it out. There was no reason why the principle should not be extended to the rural districts; for he knew extensive estates on which it had been tried with success. It had been remarked that we must not resort to compulsion unless we had good schools; that was very true, and it only showed how the parts of this great question hung one upon another.

A vote of thanks to the right hon. chairman terminated the proceedings.

VOTING MADE EASY.—In order to save unnecessary loss of time in voting when divisions take place in the Lower Chamber of the Landtag, Count Falkenberg has proposed the adoption of an ingenious electrical apparatus, the invention of Messrs. Siemens and Halske, of Berlin. This instrument exhibits, on three different dials, at the moment the vote is taken—1. The votes in favour of the measure. 2. Those opposed to it. 3. The sum of the favourable and unfavourable votes, which serves to check or confirm the previous numbers. Besides this, the instrument indicates on a slip of paper containing the names of all the members how each of them has voted, and by means of an autographic apparatus any number of copies of this list may be produced with great rapidity. Should it be demanded, the name of each member, and the way in which he has voted, can be made visible, by means of a sort of valve, to every part of the house. The mode of employing this machine is the following:—A sort of lever, resembling the lengthened hand of a clock, is placed beside the dial of each deputy. By means of a key which every member receives at the beginning of the Session the hand can be directed to "Yes" or "No," as soon as the President puts the question. The electrical apparatus is worked by one of the ushers of the House by means of a handle.

OBSERVATIONS OF MILITARY LIFE.—A few days ago a very interesting lecture was delivered in the Friends' Meeting-House, Bishopsgate-street, on the subject of Military Life and the Evils of Standing Armies. The lecturer, Mr. Frederic Wheeler, who has resided sixty years in the midst of the great military station of Chatham and Rochester, gave a graphic description of the drunkenness, vice, and enforced idleness of soldiers. He compared military life to American slavery, and considered that the injuries to public morals inseparable from standing armies are scarcely, if at all, less disastrous than the horrors of active warfare. He showed from official documents the vast prevalence of crime in the Army. For example, in 1867 it was found necessary to brand 1865 soldiers. Again, from 10 to 20 per cent of the Army had been imprisoned in a single year. Temperance meetings for soldiers are either forbidden or discouraged by the officers, and military libraries are a failure. The whole system is hopeless. Mr. Wheeler feared that there is a danger of military flogging being restored. Mr. Robert Charlton, of Bristol, followed the lecturer with a confirmatory account of the permanent demoralisation caused by the neighbourhood of barracks. His own residence near Horsefield Barracks, Bristol, had given him long and abundant evidence of the sad truth of the evidence of Mr. Wheeler's description of this Army. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Wheeler produced a military "cat o' nine tails." A friend present, who had been in the Army previous to his becoming convinced of Quakerism, and whose duty it had been to administer the "cat," now came forward and showed the audience a practical illustration of its mode of infliction, using a seat-cushion attached to a pillar, instead of a man's back. A small piece of white paper about four inches square was placed on the cushion, to call attention to the circumstance that practised floggers systematically repeat their blows on one small patch of gashed and quivering flesh on the sufferer's back. (Mr. Wheeler had alluded to the demands now being made by military officers for a restoration of the "cat," recently abolished by Parliament, at least in times of peace.)

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.

THE following biographical sketch of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who has recently been the cause of so much excitement, is extracted from Vapereau's *Dictionnaire des Contemporains* :—

"Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, ex-French representative, was born in Rome on Sept. 12, 1815, and was the third son of Lucien, the brother of Napoleon I. In 1832 he joined his uncle Joseph, the ex-King of Spain, in the United States, and served in Columbia under the Republican General Santander, who appointed him *chef d'escadron*. He shortly afterwards returned to Italy, here he lived on bad terms with the Papal Government, which, in 1836, ordered him to quit the States of the Church. Surrounded by a band of police agents, he wounded two, and killed their leader with his own hands; but he himself received two wounds in the struggle, and was compelled to surrender. After a somewhat long detention in Fort St. Angelo, he departed for America; he then went to England, and then to Corfu. In an excursion in Albania he had a quarrel with the Palikares, and engaged them almost alone in a deadly conflict. The English Government requested him to leave the shores of Greece and Italy. He then went back to London, after having vainly offered his services to France and to Mehmet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt. In 1848, upon hearing of the revolution, he hastened to Paris, invoked the memory of his father, who had always held Republican opinions, and obtained the grade of *chef de bataillon*. Elected to the Constituent Assembly by the inhabitants of Corsica, he was a member of the War Committee. He ordinarily voted with the Extreme Left against the two Chambers, for the rights of labour, for progressive taxation, for the credit foncier, for the complete suppression of the salt duty, for the amnesty of the transported, and for the Republican Constitution. On several occasions he made himself the mouth piece of the sentiments of his cousin, Louis Napoleon. After the election of Dec. 10 he continued to sit with the Mountain, and opposed the Râteau proposal and the expedition to Rome. He only separated from the Democrats on the question respecting the person of the President. Re-elected for the two departments of Corsica and the Ardèche, he was one of the most ardent adversaries of reaction in the Chamber. He opposed the Parieu-Falloux measure upon instruction, and voted for the previous question upon the bill presented by M. Baroche against universal suffrage. His democratic ardour often excited the anger of the Right without disarming the mistrust of the Left. He contradicted the reported coup-d'état projects with a vivacity anything but parliamentary. His military conduct was equally distinguished by want of discipline. In 1849 he left for Algeria, and took part in the opening operations of the siege of Zaatcha; then, before the assault, returned without permission to France. M. d'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, dismissed him; and this measure, which was followed by a duel between Prince Pierre Bonaparte and a journalist of the extreme Right, met with the express approval of the Assembly. The coup-d'état of Dec. 2 placed those members of the Imperial family who had pronounced in favour of the maintenance of the Constitution in a very delicate position. Prince Pierre Bonaparte retired into private life. On

the re-establishment of the Empire, he received, like his brothers, the titles of Prince and Highness, but without becoming one of the Imperial family. Nor did he assiduously attend the Court of the Tuileries, but at times indulged in his passion for the chase in Corsica, and at other times lived retired in a country house at Auteuil. He devoted part of his leisure to literary labours, and translated into French verse the *Nabuchodonosor* of Niccolini (1861). He was appointed by King Victor Emmanuel Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus on May 29, 1864, and promoted, on Nov. 3 of the same year, to be officer of the Legion of Honour."

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LIBERATION OF THE SPANISH GUN-BOATS AT NEW YORK.

THE story of the gun-boats made for the Spanish Government by Ericsson in the United States dockyards has at last come to a conclusion, and one which has produced no little excitement at New York. Their seizure by the American Government was a strong measure, and the reason assigned for it—that it was

comparatively easy gain is too strong for uneducated men who are incapable of understanding the nice legal distinctions the game laws involve; and who are apt to consider wild animals as naturally the property of whoever can catch them. But the habitual breach of a law, however conventional or even unjust, begets contempt of all law; and hence it happens that the poacher is almost invariably a thoroughly disreputable individual, the frequenter of low pot-houses, the companion of thieves, and, not unfrequently, the perpetrator of homicide and murder. Scarcely a day passes but we have records of affrays between poachers and keepers, in which the former display the utter recklessness of their character. The latest of these narratives appeared in the newspapers on Wednesday, and is as follows:—About one o'clock on Monday morning, a police-constable, named Beckwith, and a gamekeeper, named George Adams, in the service of Captain Burrell and Captain Rowlandson, of Durham, saw two men sitting beside about 100 yards of netting, on the other side of Hill Top Farm, near Durham. The officer and the keeper at once attacked the poachers, and Beckwith recognised his opponent as a notorious poacher named William Knox. Beckwith, who is a

believed they were to be employed in the war with Peru, a Power with which the United States was on friendly terms—was by some people considered scarcely satisfactory. The Spanish Government having furnished sufficient proofs that the vessels were actually intended for Cuba, the who flotilla has been released from sequestration, much to the dissatisfaction of a large party in New York, who, when they heard that the gun-boats were about to move out of the bay, threatened to prevent their departure.

Probably the presence of four vessels of war, aided the common sense of the sympathisers with the Cuban insurrection, and the flotilla was permitted to leave the bay conveyed by the Spanish frigate *Pizarro*. The decision of the American Government and its consequent refusal to recognise them as belligerents has considerably depressed the Cuban insurgents, who will have to fight under still greater difficulties, unless, as may be hoped, these very gun-boats may serve to put an end to the guerrilla warfare, the crime and the anarchy, that have almost desolated some parts of the island.

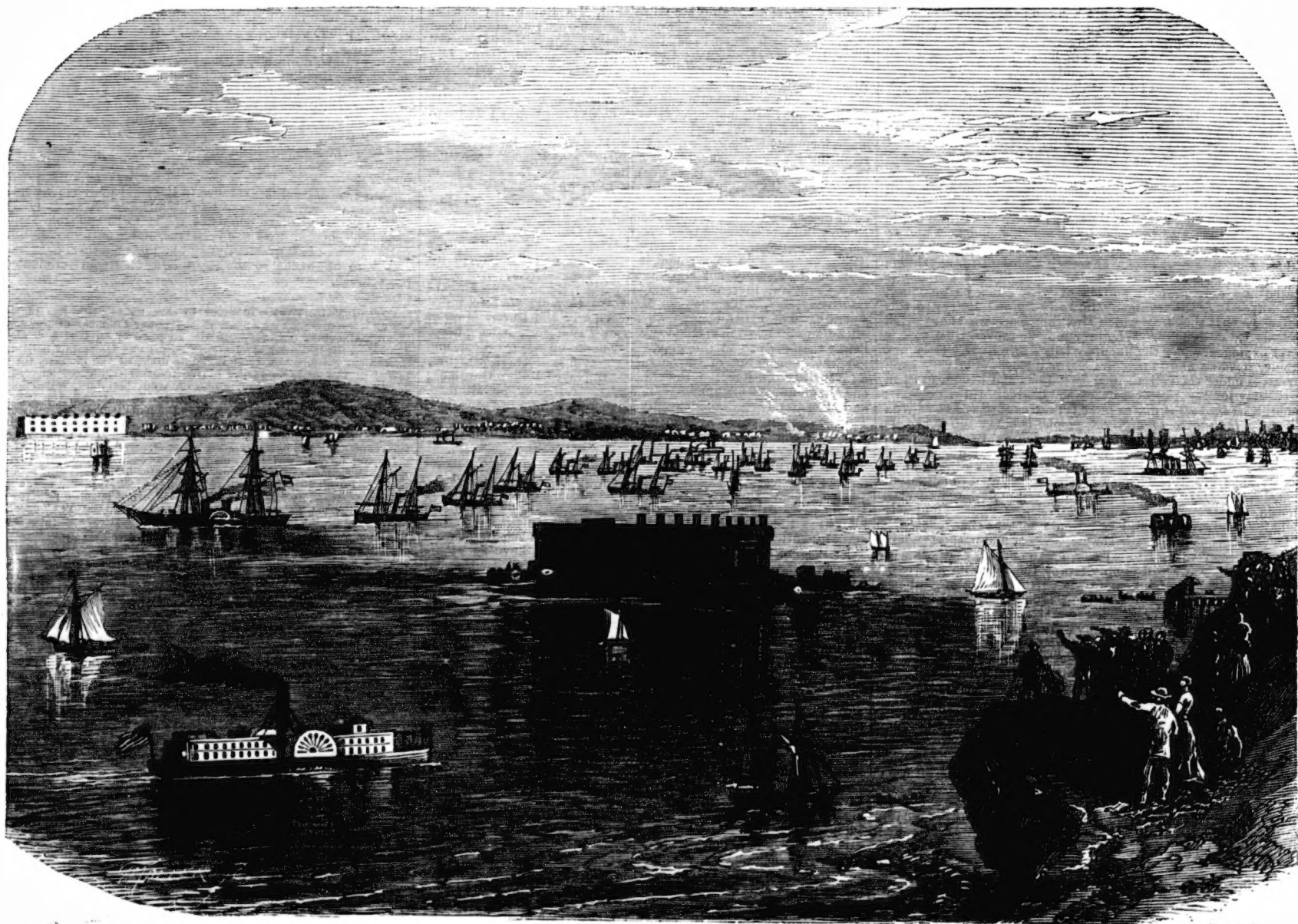
Our Engraving represents the scene as witnessed from Fort Hamilton, at the extreme point of Long Island, and near Fort Lafayette and Fort Richmond—the three forts that protect the bay of New York—when the gun-boats took their departure from New York harbour. The latest intelligence concerning these vessels is to the effect that a Spanish steam-ship, the *Isabel*, had arrived at Norfolk, United States, and reported having parted company with thirteen gun-boats she was conveying, and nothing has since been heard of them. Great fears were entertained for their safety

POACHING.

LITTLE as we like the game laws, we like their product—the poacher—still less. Indeed, one of the strongest among the many strong objections to those laws is, that they inevitably breed poachers; and thereby demoralise men who might otherwise have been orderly, industrious, and useful workers. Temptation to a life of adventure and of comparatively easy gain is too strong for uneducated men who are incapable of understanding the nice legal distinctions the game laws involve; and who are apt to consider wild animals as naturally the property of whoever can catch them. But the habitual breach of a law, however conventional or even unjust, begets contempt of all law; and hence it happens that the poacher is almost invariably a thoroughly disreputable individual, the frequenter of low pot-houses, the companion of thieves, and, not unfrequently, the perpetrator of homicide and murder. Scarcely a day passes but we have records of affrays between poachers and keepers, in which the former display the utter recklessness of their character. The latest of these narratives appeared in the newspapers on Wednesday, and is as follows:—About one o'clock on Monday morning, a police-constable, named Beckwith, and a gamekeeper, named George Adams, in the service of Captain Burrell and Captain Rowlandson, of Durham, saw two men sitting beside about 100 yards of netting, on the other side of Hill Top Farm, near Durham. The officer and the keeper at once attacked the poachers, and Beckwith recognised his opponent as a notorious poacher named William Knox. Beckwith, who is a



PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.



SPANISH GUN-BOATS LEAVING NEW YORK HARBOUR AFTER THEIR RELEASE BY THE GOVERNMENT.

powerful young man, lifted Knox and threw him down, falling upon him. The officer at this moment heard footsteps behind him, and looked round just in time to recognise a man named George Wallace, belonging to Durham, who dealt Beckwith a tremendous blow in the region of the left eye. Meanwhile, Adams had tackled another of the gang, with whom he exchanged blows. The gamekeeper's stick, unfortunately, flew out of his hand, and his opponent then dealt him a heavy blow on the fore part of the head, inflicting a wound about an inch long. Adams closed with his man, and was overcoming him fast, when he heard a cry for assistance from Beckwith, and he at once ran to the spot where that officer was lying, surrounded by five or six men who were using him most brutally. On seeing Adams the party turned their attention to him, pelting him with stones, which struck him about the body and head, and he was at last compelled to seek safety in flight. Adams at once made his way to the house of Mr. James Wearmouth, farmer, Bearpark, who immediately sent a mounted messenger to Inspector Dunn, at Durham; while, with a party of his servants, Mr. Wearmouth sallied out in search of the wounded officer, but was unable to find him, and serious fears were entertained for his safety. After remaining insensible for some hours, however, the unfortunate officer Beckwith managed to crawl to Bearpark, where, with Adams, he was well cared for. About four o'clock in the morning Sergeants Webster, Garvy, and Police-Constable Craig were in a back way behind Framwellgate when they saw George Wallace, William Knox, and William Johnson Hall coming towards them. They observed the officers some distance off, and at once concealed themselves, but were pulled out by the police, who found a hare in their possession, and they were accompanied by a snail-dog. Police-Constable Cooper and other officers were on the look out in Framwellgate, and between five and six o'clock they observed a man named Jonah Sharp in the road. Cooper went to apprehend him, when Sharp pulled out of his pocket a gun-barrel, with which he threatened to strike the officer, who, however, with much difficulty, handcuffed him. Immediately afterwards a man named William Brown Clay was apprehended at his house, next door to that of Jonah Sharp. The whole of the prisoners were lodged in the borough police station, but were afterwards handed over to the custody of Inspector Dunn, who took them before Mr. John Fawcett and the Rev. A. D. Shafto, at the Durham County Police Court. The prisoners were remanded



THE RIGHT REV. JOHN FIELDER MACKARNESS, D.D., BISHOP-ELECT OF OXFORD.

until Saturday; and a pitman, named James Hill, who is charged with having been implicated in the affray, has also been apprehended.

THE NEW BISHOP OF OXFORD.

THE Right. Rev. Dr. John Fielder Mackarness, who has been chosen to fill the see of Oxford, rendered vacant by the translation of the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilberforce to the Bishopric of Winchester, was consecrated on Tuesday in Westminster Abbey. In consequence of the continued inability of the Archbishop of Canterbury to take any active part in the services of the Church, his Grace issued his commission for the consecration to the Bishops of London, Ely, Rochester, Lichfield, and Salisbury, and these right rev. prelates received the new Bishop in the Jerusalem Chamber, where the usual preliminary formalities were gone through. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Wellington Furze, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, Vicar of Staines, who selected his text from St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, chap. xi, verse 29: "Who is weak and I am not weak? who is offended and I burn not?" At the close of the sermon the Bishop-Elect, vested in his rochet, was presented to the Bishop of London, the president of the commission, by the Bishop of Ely and the Bishop of Rochester, the first-named right rev. prelate saying, "Most reverend father in God, we present unto you this godly and well-learned man, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop." Mr. F. Hart Dyke then, by direction of the presiding Bishop, read the Queen's mandate for the consecration, and the usual oaths were administered. Then followed the Litany, which was sung by the Rev. S. Flood Jones, M.A., the Precentor, and the Rev. F. K. Harford, M.A. The Bishop-Elect, having put on the rest of the episcopal habit during the anthems, "Where shall wisdom be found?" (Boyce), and "O praise the Lord!" (Goss), the "Veni Creator Spiritus" was sung, and the Bishop-Elect, kneeling before the Bishops, was admitted to the order of the episcopate by the imposition of hands. The communion service was then proceeded with. The offertory was devoted to the Westminster Spiritual Aid Fund.

Dr. Mackarness was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1844, being second class in classics. Almost immediately afterwards he was elected to a fellowship at Exeter College. In 1845 he was presented by the Hon. R. H. Clive to the Vicarage of Tardebigge, near Bromsgrove, which he held until 1855, when he was nominated by the Earl of Devon to the Rectory of Honiton. He was also a Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral and Chaplain to Lord Lyttelton. He will be enthroned, in Christ Church, Oxford, about the middle of February, and will hold his primary ordination in the Lent season.



POACHERS IN CONCEALMENT.

SERIOUS COLLIERY RIOTS IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE

NEW FAMINE FEVER HOSPITAL AT HAMPTSTEAD.—Early in December the Poor-Law Board called the attention of the Metropolitan Asylum Board to the necessity which existed for the provision of further accommodation for pauper patients suffering from relapsing fever. This was immediately met by an arrangement with the committee of the London Fever Hospital to erect, furnish, and open new wards for sixty patients. These were completed by Jan. 1, at a cost of £30,000, and have proved a great boon to the whole metropolis. It being, however, evident that still further accommodation would be required, the Asylum Board deputed to a small committee of their own body full authority to make the necessary provision. The committee at once decided to erect iron buildings on the vacant ground belonging to the board at Hampstead; and on Dec. 18 they entered into a contract with Mr. Henshaw to erect three pavilions, with all necessary administrative offices, for the sum of £5540; and the contractor was bound, under a penalty of £30 per day, to complete the same by Jan. 20. This was done, notwithstanding the peculiarly unfavourable weather; and the buildings are now in every respect ready for the reception of ninety-three patients and twenty-three officers and nurses. They will be found to form a very complete and amply-equipped hospital in every respect. The practical acquaintance of the members of the committee with large county asylums alone enabled them to carry out this work so rapidly and successfully. The nursing had been undertaken by the East Grinstead sisterhood, who have had large experience in fever nursing. The cost of the building, &c., is likely to be as follows:—Building, £5700; road and drainage, £500; fixtures and fittings, £600; architects, £300; furniture, £900; total, £8000. If necessary, accommodation can be further provided for ninety additional patients for £4000, the administrative department being sufficiently extensive to provide for 180 patients. On Sunday Mr. Goschen, the President of the Poor-Law Board, inspected the hospital, and expressed great satisfaction with the whole of the arrangements. On Monday the whole asylum board inspected the hospital, and expressed themselves to the same effect. Patients will at once be received into it, and thus relieve the severe strain which has been placed upon other establishments.

THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

THE amplest and the most trustworthy statistical records of London fires, in the thirty-three years during which the late London fire-engine establishment was in existence, have been collected by Captain Byre Massey Shaw, somewhat after the form of his annual reports, and are published by Mr. Edingham Wilson, of the Royal Exchange. These records must be of practical service to all who are interested in fire insurance and in the preservation of property against the greatest danger that can threaten it. The date of the compilation shows that it was prepared rather more than four years ago; and Captain Shaw, in a brief preface, informs us that it was presented to a committee of the body above mentioned at the time of its dissolution; but that, for reasons to him unknown, it was not considered advisable then to print the document. Permission has but recently been obtained to do this; and Captain Shaw now gives to others the benefit of an authentic summary which has been of constant use to himself, for reference in difficult cases. The form of this collection of tabulated statements is admirably methodical; and, in making it so, it is evident that Captain Shaw has been guided by sound judgment. His letter to the committee, written on the last day of the year 1865, contains an explicit declaration of a very clear and decided purpose. We quote his own words:—"It is needless," he says, "to mention that in such a field as this there is an almost irresistible temptation to run riot, owing to the very novelty of the information on so large a scale. In the deductions, however, to be formed from such tables as those now submitted there is so much room for difference of opinion at almost every stage of the inquiry, the amount of property likely to be affected by the statement of strong official opinions is so enormous, and, altogether, the subject is so much beset with difficulties, that I refrain on the present occasion from generalising at all, and merely present the naked figures, with an assurance that they have been prepared with the utmost possible care, and that every item under each of the headings can be separately accounted for if necessary." The nature of those difficulties to which Captain Shaw refers will be well understood by all who have had any experience in the business of fire insurance; and even persons least informed in the details of this complicated subject may form an idea of their number and intricacy. The time will come, Captain Shaw thinks, when more precise information concerning risks of fire shall be forthcoming. At present he is obliged to avow his conclusion that "any effort likely to result in even an approximation to the required knowledge as to the precise nature and character of each separate class of risk would be a labour of years, at the end of which time, judging from past experience, it may be assumed that many of the most important trades would have either disappeared altogether or have become so much modified in the working out of their most essential details that the information, when collected, would be of little value with reference to them."

The London Fire-Engine Establishment came into working existence on Jan. 1, 1838, with the support of ten large insurance companies, a number increased shortly afterwards to twelve. At different times changes occurred, in consequence of new offices joining, others ceasing to exist, and some few becoming amalgamated; but, on the whole, the number of supporting offices steadily increased, until, at the break-up of the old establishment, the total had reached twenty-eight. The "calls" received by the brigade in the thirty-three years over which these records extend numbered 35,145. Of these 2769 were false alarms; 3307 were of that minor and seldom momentous character which is confined to the ignition of soot in chimneys; and 29,069 cases were veritable fires, of which 9635 resulted in serious damage, the larger remaining proportion, 19,434, being of comparatively trifling significance. The casualties among the brigade during the thirty-three years are computed to have been altogether about 1300; but the number of men actually killed in the discharge of their perilous duty was only twelve in all that time. On Jan. 1, 1866, the Metropolitan Board of Works, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, undertook the duties connected with the extinguishing of fires throughout the metropolis, and received the whole of the stations and plant, valued, with certain abatements, at £18,198. At the same time the services of 129 men were transferred to the new jurisdiction. The deductions by which the estimated value of the transferred plant was reduced from £24,000 to the sum already named, were due to pensions for which the establishment was liable. Superannuated officers and widows were then in receipt of allowances amounting in round figures to an aggregate of £550, and calculated to be worth £5820. The annuities certainly do not seem to be excessive, considering the character of the duty which had taxed the strength of the recipients in the prime of their lives, and had surrounded those lives with continual danger. Retired superintendents, of whom three were on the list at the time of the transfer of authority, received each a yearly pension of £120; and the allotment to firemen varied from £10 to £40 per annum. Of the twelve persons killed on duty, the last was Mr. James Braidwood, who was crushed beneath the wall of Cotton's Wharf on June 22, 1861. He had served twenty-eight years and six months—that is to say, from the origin of the establishment. It is hardly necessary to add that Captain Shaw has himself zealously and efficiently occupied the post which was rendered vacant by the lamented death of Mr. Braidwood. The careful arrangement of the facts and figures voluminously brought together by the chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade would serve to convince any sceptic that there is as much brain-work required in the performance of duties such as those intrusted to Captain Shaw as physical courage and energy.

SEVERAL PUPILS OF THE DOUGAY COLLEGE have been sent home to their families in consequence of some disorder in the school. A subscription was raised amongst the scholars for the monument to Victor Noir, and Rochefort's paper, the *Marseillaise*, was taken in and eagerly read by the pupils. Attempts to check these proceedings were resisted by the youths, and ultimately matters got to such a pitch that the ring-leaders had to be sent home.

CONFERENCE ON THE LAND QUESTION IN DUBLIN.—A national conference on the land question is to be held in Dublin on the 2nd and 3rd prox. Preparations are being made to secure that the gathering shall be a thoroughly representative one. The various public bodies throughout the country have very generally responded to the call of the promoters to appoint representatives to the conference, and there is little doubt that in the influential character of the attendance the meeting will far surpass any political or other gathering that has taken place in Dublin for many years. Meanwhile meetings continue to be held in the provinces, and are largely attended.

A MAD DOCTOR.—At the County Petty Sessions held at Newcastle-under-Lyme, on Monday, before Messrs. F. F. Twemlow and F. S. Broade, and the Rev. C. H. Mainwaring, George Brown, surgeon, Silverdale, was charged with having indecently assaulted Emily Sarah Dobson, a girl nine years of age. The defendant, who is well known in the neighbourhood, appeared in court in a most excited state. Having placed himself behind the reporters' box, he arranged before him a bottle of brandy, a bottle of medicine, a pair of surgical scales, a drumstick, a pair of labourer's leather gloves, a newspaper paragraph on "British Bastilles or Lunatic Asylums," a hatchet, a powder-flask, and numerous other articles. In reply to the Bench, the defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, and observed, "We are all verily guilty, the magistrates' clerk, policeman, and all of us" (Laughter). The girl Dobson, having been sworn, stated that on the night of Jan. 17 "Doctor Brown" came to her father's house. The defendant, interrupting the complainant, said, "Now, speak the truth, and nothing but the truth, or I'll punish you." The complainant then went on to say that when "Dr. Brown" came into the house he asked her where her father and mother were. She, in reply, told him that they were gone out. The defendant upon this sat down, and, pulling her upon his knee, asked her to give him a kiss. The defendant (interrupting): "And why didn't you give the doctor a kiss?" The doctor was again silenced, and the complainant, in conclusion, said that she struggled and got away from the defendant, who then behaved in an improper manner. The defendant, assured the magistrates that this was untrue, and said that he went to Dobson's house as a spy of Napoleon, to find a quantity of combustibles—those, pointing to the articles spread out before him. Silverdale would have been blown up, Napoleon might have invaded England, and the streets would have run down with blood. The chairman, addressing the defendant, said the only question for the magistrates was whether they should send him to prison or the county lunatic asylum but they were of opinion that if he were kept from spirits for some time he would be sane, like other men. He was sent to prison for six weeks, with hard labour.

Literature.

Journal of a Visit to Egypt, Constantinople, the Crimea, Greece, &c., in the Suite of the Prince and Princess of Wales. By the Hon. Mrs. WILLIAM GREY. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

Mrs. Grey's journal has much of the interest of Royal literature—if, indeed, it can be properly classed as literature at all. It is literally a journal, and was assuredly written, like Mozart's "Don Giovanni," for the author and a few friends. However, owing to "circumstances over which Mrs. Grey had no control," it is made public as a book, and we are inclined to think it by no means amongst the least interesting books of the season. It will in no way clash with Mr. Russell's on the same subject. It is a true woman's book all over—and women sometimes see a great deal more than men. And they disclose more, as is amply illustrated in the volume before us. It begins with purely personal matters, proper enough in a diary, no doubt; but reading them carries with it a certain sense of intrusion; and to copy them here would seem not one whit better than violation of confidence. Again: throughout the daily details are so precise and minute that the least skillful of readers will soon see what to read and what to avoid. But the choice passages make up for all. It may be presumed that Mrs. Grey is not an Englishwoman; but at page 10 it is evident that she is very English and very womanly. At Vienna, Jan. 25, 1869, "The Princess and I went out shopping together." This style of interest runs throughout, and will doubtless have charms for people of all classes. But there is nothing new in Vienna, whilst Cairo, from a lady's point of view, is a novelty indeed. It is idle to talk about Lady Mary Montagu or Miss Pardoe; they had no such chances as Mrs. Grey had in Egypt, and her Egyptian experiences form the freshest and most attractive portion of her volume. The Palace of Esbekieh is described as beautiful, but with French splendour instead of English comfort. Solid silver bedsteads costing £3000, and tobacco pipes jewelled to the tune of £6000, are amongst the Pacha's notions of making his guests comfortable. Mrs. Grey's room was so large that you could not hear people talking at the other end of it. But the most curious piece of experience was dinner at the Harem of La Grande Princesse, the Viceroy's mother. It was quite a ladies' party, only that the eldest son of the house was useful as interpreter. Two of the Pacha's wives were there (the other two being unwell), as were two of his daughters, the Princess of Wales, Mrs. Grey, and two or three more. A cherry began the repast, after which the inevitable silver basin for the hands. The dining-table being only about a foot high, we are in no doubt as to the attitude assumed by the ladies; and, indeed, the whole affair must have been much like a picnic in Bushey Park (with the knives and forks forgotten), only devoid of all merriment. After the cherry had been fairly finished, the performance went on with soup, or chicken-broth, with rice. This was easy to manage, for each lady was supplied with a tortoiseshell spoon with a coral handle, and at a given signal from the Princess all spoons were dipped into the tureen at once. The enormous bit of mutton which followed must have been torn to bits with the fingers, since no knives and forks appeared all through the entertainment. After this came twenty dishes in rapid succession, alternately savoury and sweet. Omelette, garlic sausages, vermicelli and sugar, fried fish, rose-water and tapioca, hashed meat and onions, a kind of mince of sage, rice, and raw onions, all rolled in a cabbage-leaf, were amongst the best-remembered in this strange and incongruous dinner. Fifty things besides, another cherry, and then a feeling singularly like sickness! Certainly, simply a slice of good English Southdown—and, just now, a woodcock to follow—would be better than all the best dinners which the startling wealth and prodigality of Egypt could supply. Hurrying from Cairo to Karnak, the temple is an object of interest. It is said to be 3000 years old, but still it seems to be so massive that you wonder how it could have fallen to decay. Here, too, is the exact fellow to the Luxor Obelisk in Paris, and all the rest is a miscellaneous collection of ruins and mud hovels. By-the-way, the date just given may be taken as the reader pleases, as may all the rest of the "useful information" in this book. Mrs. Grey only professes to tell what she was told. Decay of another kind may be found further up the Nile, at the Tomb of the Queens. Here may be seen on all sides remnants or pieces of human bodies—a head here, a foot there, and so on—all wrapped up in linen, brown and disgusting; some whole skeletons also. The sight is described as nasty and repulsive; the smell as quite fearful. Farther on Mrs. Grey enters a serious protest against disturbing the mummies from their long repose and putting them in glass cases in museums, especially as the poor dear corpses had taken such pains to wrap themselves up decently and hide themselves from the face of day for evermore. We all know what they are like from the British Museum; we are as bad as the Viceroy himself. And only so late as Jan. 7 the *Times* tells how mummies are being disinterred wholesale, to be crushed and ground out of all shapeliness for an English manure company. The Prince of Wales is said to have brought some "cases" home with him; but there is no evidence as to whether the cases had occupants or not. Mrs. Grey saw much; amongst other things she saw that if you did a kindly service to a native in distress he invariably bellowed for "backsheesh," as if he had done the service; and she saw also the Prince make an excellent and successful shot at a crocodile, 8 ft. long. They are extremely difficult to get at, and such a feat is a rare sporting feather in any gentleman's cap. But what Mrs. Grey heard is still more remarkable. For instance:—"People seem generally in this country very particular in showing some outward sign of mourning; for I was told that whenever one of their family dies, or even one of their cows (!), they put on mourning; but, as they wear no clothes, this consists simply in tying a cord across their breast." There is a very dismal account of the pyramids to wind up with; but there is no novelty, and for hard experience nothing like that of Mr. Bayle St. John in his "Village Life in Egypt." But the lady's life in Egypt seems, upon the whole, to have been enjoyed immensely. Delicious country, excellent health, woods and pastures new; the chief horror being, what everybody knows, the degraded condition of the women, and the really comic facilities for divorce.

Here Mrs. Grey's book may be left to the reader. Constantinople is nothing new in book; and the author only observes that things were less gorgeous than in Cairo, and that the scene had no Oriental look! But there is a great deal of Orientalism left; for an old ex-foreign Minister talked to Mrs. Grey about the "condition of the women" in a way to make the heart bleed. We find nothing to remark upon from the Crimea, which has been revisited over and over again of late; or Greece, or Corfu. The party altogether were delighted, but more delighted to get home again; and Mrs. Grey especially delighted at finding that her brother-in-law, General Grey, had put her diary into print quite unknown to her, and that the Princess of Wales would be happy to accept a very pleasing and graceful dedication by way of preface. The book's heart is upon its sleeve; its innocence will be its best recommendation.

The Church Seasons. Historically and Poetically Illustrated. By ALEXANDER H. GRANT, M.A. London: James Hogg and Son.

Taking for a motto the words of Professor Archer Butler to the effect that "our festival year is a bulwark of orthodoxy as real as our confessions of faith," Mr. Grant has been at great pains to illustrate the Church seasons historically and poetically; but in working out his pious task he could not well exclude matters which we fear will clash with the feelings of a considerable number of sound orthodox Protestants of the present day. Be that, however, as it may, and we hope we are mistaken, the book will be welcome to large numbers who view ceremonials in the same light as the learned Archer Butler himself.

To Esther, and Other Sketches. By Miss THACKERAY, Author of "The Story of Elizabeth," "The Village on the Cliff," &c. With a Frontispiece. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

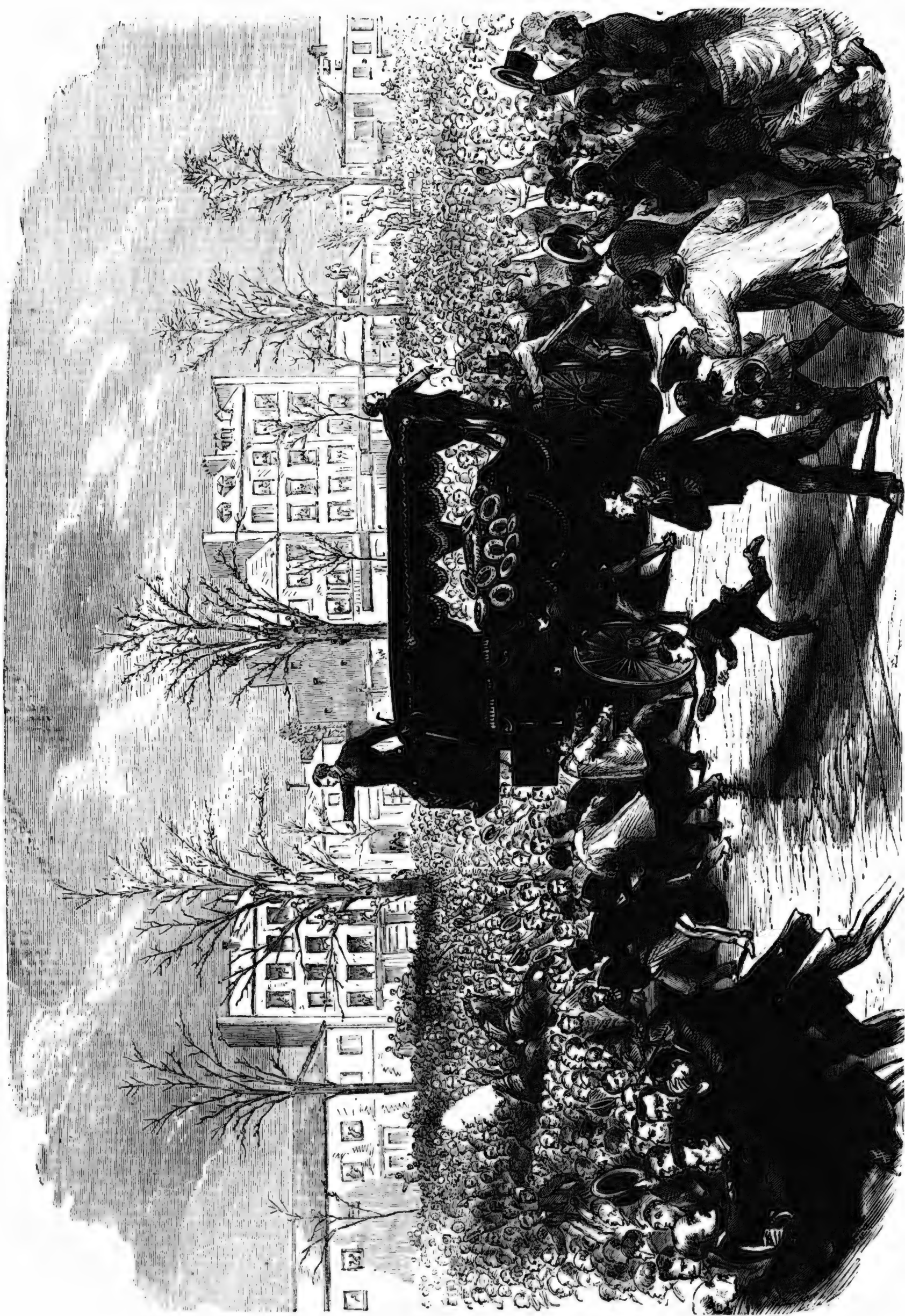
The practice of first publishing novels, stories, essays, &c., in magazines and other periodicals, and then reissuing them in book form, though of comparatively recent origin (like magazines and magazine literature themselves), has now become an established institution with publishers; and no doubt has its advantages, as well as its disadvantages, among which latter may be mentioned the temptation, too often yielded to, of giving permanent shape to productions which, though passable as mere ephemera, are not worth preservation. That abuse, however, would cure itself (for worthless wares would not find a market if known to be worthless, and therefore would not continue to be produced) were it not for another practice that has recently come into vogue; namely, to give no intimation whatever, on titlepage, in preface, or otherwise, that the matter contained in a book has seen the light before. The absence of such notification is a grievance from which the reading public often suffer, and the professional critic always. The latter's grief may, perhaps, be deemed of small consequence, for it may be assumed that he ought to know all that has appeared, and therefore ought to be aware that he is not dealing with a brand-new article, but with something that is already familiar in certain circles, if not to everybody; but even he deserves some consideration, for it would surely be an infliction approaching to cruelty to ask a man to read all that appears in every one of the numberless periodicals with which the press teems. The case of the general reader is much more serious. He is not unfrequently deluded into ordering from his bookseller, or obtaining from the circulating library, books which, under "taking titles," he deems new and novel, and is disappointed to find that he has only got an old acquaintance in a fresh garb. We speak with experience on this point, having more than once suffered from the delusion. One instance is strong in our recollection. We had found in a library, the contents of which we had pretty well exhausted, a volume with a title quite new to us. We secured the treasure on the eve of a holiday to be spent where books were not very come-at-able, anticipating a treat; but were intensely disgusted to find that we had only got an old work with a new titlepage. That incident happened more years ago than we care to reckon up; but the *gout* of the disappointment we experienced remains on our intellectual palate still, and hence it is that we deem it a duty to protest, in the interest of book-buyers and book-readers, against the practice that is now so common of issuing reprints without in any way indicating that they are reprints; many of which, but for that reticence, would have no chance of getting into circulation at all. What the Scotch term "could nae get again" (Anglicised, "cold broth warmed up") is not always pleasant to the stomach, nor is stale magazine literature to the mind. Everything, you see, depends on the ingredients; and we object entirely to sour vegetable broth being served up under pretence of being fresh ox-tail or turtle soup.

We have taken the opportunity of a reissue of these "Sketches" by Miss Thackeray to enter our said protest, because in this particular instance no suspicion of our motives can exist, for the simple reason that we have experienced no disappointment at all; on the contrary, we have enjoyed the perusal of "To Esther, and Other Sketches," even more keenly than we did on their first appearance in the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine*. Our objection to reprints does not apply to Miss Thackeray's works, which are not only deserving of (and will repay) re-reading, but are well worth a permanent place in the library; and we are glad to have an opportunity of placing this volume on our shelves. Several of the "Sketches" here reprinted contain materials which, in the hands of a writer merely anxious to make a book, and not, like the author, intent only on telling a good story in a simple yet effective way, might have been spun out to the dimensions of the regular three-volume, or at least two-volume, novel. Notable instances of this are the first and second stories in the book, entitled, respectively, "To Esther" and "Out of the World," both which really contain far more matter and are far more suggestive than are three fourths of the three-volume novels extant. Indeed, we cannot help thinking that Miss Thackeray has been here both prodigal and niggardly in her treatment of the themes she had in hand: prodigal, in throwing away such capital materials on mere "sketches," and niggardly, in not devoting more labour on their full development. These, however, are faults to which novel-writers generally are not prone; they do not fail to make the most—sometimes a great deal too much—of their materials; and so we may, perhaps, credit our author with a very uncommon virtue in practising this abstention from word-spinning. At all events, we would rather have her err on that side than on the other. Of the remaining stories, "Sola" and "Moretti's Campanula" are both excellent; while "Merry-making" is an amusing sketch of what goes on at a country fair in France, which would seem to be very much what goes on at country fairs in England, due allowance being made for diversity of accessories, such as character, circumstances, customs, and so forth. By-the-by, it is worth noting that Miss Thackeray appears to have experienced the proverbial difficulty of telling a continuous tale in the autobiographical form. "To Esther" begins in the first person, in the shape of a letter from the hero to the heroine (if such exalted titles be applicable to so very unassuming persons as Geoffrey Smith and Esther Oliver); but this is dropped in the second part, where "I," "you," and "we" give place to "he," "she," and "they." But the transition from the one form of narrative to the other is so deftly managed, that we could take long odds that not one reader in twenty will be conscious of the change. Our opinion of this work may be gathered from what we have already said, and we have only to add that Miss Thackeray, besides providing her stories with a good framework or plot, is a keen observer, a skilful delineator of character, and has a quick eye for beauty, whether in animate or inanimate objects—whether moral or physical. We have noticed one little fault of style, which, however, is so little that we almost blush to mention it. This is a tendency to say the same thing twice in different words, with the notion, we suppose, of making a sentence more round and perfect. But it is a mistake, though a mistake natural in a young writer, and sure to be corrected by experience. An instance of what we mean—and we will quote but one—occurs on page 92, where Horatia Berners is said to have been "a little angry, and not over-pleased;" as if ordinary mortals ever did, or could, feel "over-pleased" when "angry," much or little.

The Golden Americas. A Story of Great Discoveries and Daring Deeds. By JOHN TILLOTSON. London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler.

Beginning with the Golden Calf of the Israelites, Mr. Tillotson proceeds to set forth from the pages of authentic history what important discoveries and mighty changes have been effected on the face of the earth by the universal thirst for gold. Granting that mankind began by worshipping the precious metal, it follows as a natural consequence they would in time fight for it; and how they did fight, is it not written in the history of Hernan Nunez, Pizarro, and the other swashbucklers of Spanish America? With the doings of these redoubtable warriors the compiler has occupied much of his book, concluding with an account of the Chinese in California, all of which is, without doubt, most entertaining and instructive.

THE SANCY DIAMOND.—This beautiful stone belonged to Charles the Bold, and, having been picked up after the battle of Morat by a Swiss soldier, was sold by him for a florin, as he took it for a piece of crystal. In 1793 it formed part of the Crown diamonds of France, and, having been stolen, was taken to India, becoming finally the property of the Demidoff family, in whose hands it still remains. Jules Janin relates an amusing anecdote respecting what happened to him in reference to it:—"In 1838," he says, "when on the point of visiting Italy with Prince Demidoff, we were sitting at table together, when I asked Princess Aurora to show me the wonderful diamond, and, having inadvertently put it into the pocket of my white waistcoat, forgot all about it until the next morning, when, the landress having called, I bethought me of the jewel in time to prevent her carrying it away."



FUNERAL OF VICTOR NOUR: THE CROWD DRAWING THE HEARSE.

THE FUNERAL OF VICTOR NOIR.

The funeral of Victor Noir, who was shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, as already fully detailed in our pages, was the occasion of immense excitement in Paris. The correspondent in that city of the *Daily News* thus describes the event:—

"I have never in my life seen a manifestation of popular feeling anything approaching to the demonstration made at the funeral of Victor Noir, the young man killed by the Emperor's cousin. It was wonderful to observe the aspect of the large 'Hausmannised' Boulevard abutting upon the Arc de Triomphe which heads the Avenue de Neuilly, between eleven and two on Jan. 12. The weather was detestable; streets muddy; and pelting showers of rain fell at intervals. But for many succeeding hours, bad weather notwithstanding, unceasing streams of people marching at a quick pace converged along the Avenue Wagram, the Avenue de la Reine Hortense, the Boulevard de Courcelles, and all the great outlets to the great Avenue de Neuilly, on their way to Victor Noir's funeral. At one o'clock I stood under the Arc de Triomphe, and was lost in wonderment at one of the most extraordinary sights I ever saw in my life. From the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde, all along the Champs Elysées, and as far as the Pont de Neuilly, there was one long, unbroken, black line, composed of men and women in mourning, wending their way to Neuilly. Everybody walked with a quick step, as if fearing to be behindhand. I was astonished to see horny-handed and scarcely-washed operatives in decent black coats and trousers. They sacrificed at least a day's pay to hire them from old-clothes shops. Some, but very few, who could not afford to hire a coat, wore the workman's blouse, but still contrived to wear black trousers, which they dragged through the mud, regardless of the damage to be paid to the Hebrew owner. I never before saw such crowds in these quarters of the town except on the great race day of the Paris prize, when the masses converge upon Longchamps. But far different was the aspect of the people. Do not believe those ribald writers in the pay of the Tuilleries, who make a joke of French emancipation from Imperial thralldom, and will be sure to tell you that only the scum of the faubourgs bent upon plunder obeyed the voice of the *Marseillaise*, and came to the rendezvous in the hope of mischief. This was no laughing matter. The heart of the great city was seen visibly beating, and be well assured that its rulers have noted—I hope and believe in an intelligent manner—its pulsations. The determined aspect, the concentrated resolution of the men of all ages and conditions who flocked to Neuilly, was most remarkable; and I confidently state my own impression of their appearance, because innumerable observations from friends, tradesmen, and servants have in the course of the day reminded me of 'mine own conception.' I was really frightened when I saw the look of the people, and imagined what might take place if the army or the police provoked them. There were men enough to have thrown into the Seine the whole force of sergens-de-ville in Paris who might have attempted to stop them from going to the funeral. The army, of course, might have mown them down by hundreds at a time; but



THE LATE M. VICTOR NOIR.

I firmly believe that, had the army acted, the Empire would have been swept away by this time. Most happily—most wisely—the Ollivier Ministry resolved to let the people alone. Although the crowd collected was twentyfold greater than that which provoked M. Pinard to arrest hundreds of citizens around Baudin's tomb, not a single soldier nor a single policeman was in sight. A body of police 1000 strong was stationed near the Porte Maillot, with orders to prevent the body from being brought through Paris to Père la Chaise. A good many Republicans did contemplate a sensational procession through Paris. When the hearse reached the Avenue de Neuilly there was a halt, and many people cried, 'A Paris, A Paris!' M. Louis Noir, brother of the deceased, then addressed the crowd, and begged them to allow the corpse to be carried peaceably to the nearest cemetery, only a few yards off. His speech produced the desired effect, but the people unyoked the horses from the hearse, and drew it themselves to the cemetery. They subsequently took the coffin out of the hearse and had it carried on men's shoulders to the grave. Speeches

of the most violent and revolutionary character were made. M.M. Rochefort and Raspail were the only members of the Corps Législatif present. On returning to Paris the crowd sang 'The Marseillaise,' 'Le Chant du Départ,' and 'The Girondins.' M. Rochefort had an ovation all the way from Neuilly to the Rond Point of the Champs Elysées. There a cavalry regiment was under arms, and the Colonel, or at least some official by the Colonel's orders, read the Riot Act (in French, *les Sommnations Légales*). If a massacre had been intended, a capital opportunity was here afforded; but M. Rochefort parleyed with the Colonel, who disentangled him from his too obsequious friends, and enabled his carriage to go on towards the Corps Législatif, which was then sitting. The stream of people was then allowed to go on without molestation, and it gradually dispersed."

The victim of the unlucky occurrence at Auteuil was a young man of about twenty-one years of age, and was on the eve of his marriage. He had originally been engaged in trade, but had latterly adopted literature for a profession, and was a writer on M. Rochefort's newspaper, the *Marseillaise*. His proper name is said to be Salmon, a contraction of Salomon, and his family is of Jewish extraction. He was of almost herculean stature, and is said to have been of a peculiarly gay and joyous disposition. M. Ledru Rollin, who had been requested to represent the Noir family at the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, has declined the task, giving the following as his reasons:—"To my first impulse succeed political reasons, and since yesterday my mind has been beset by a formidable objection. Can I recognise such Judges without denying my past conduct? In the provisions of my return to France I never thought of resuming practice at the bar. I could not, in virtue of the oath taken every year by the council in the name of the order, indorse the responsibility of so many odious laws; which oath, at the very opening of the proceedings, the President would remind me of, and to which an obligatory sign of assent would bind me. Does any possibility exist that, after having submitted to twenty years of exile rather than amnesty by my presence these prevaricating Judges, I should be induced to plead before them, and again under what circumstances? They are erected into an exceptional tribunal—a *chambre ardente*—without anyone being allowed to dispute their competence, as no jurisdiction is superior to theirs. My blood revolts at the idea. My long abstention and my participation at present would be a striking contradiction, which would only be too gratifying to the Government and its Judges." M. Louis Noir, in reply, declares that he thinks M. Ledru Rollin has formed a correct judgment of the position.

VACCINATION AND SMALLPOX IN IRELAND.

A VALUABLE contribution to the literature of the vaccination controversy is furnished by the annual report just published of the Dublin Cow-Pock Institution. The statistics given in this document so forcibly demonstrate the value of the immortal Jenner's discovery in diminishing the ravages of one of the most frightful



FUNERAL OF VICTOR NOIR: THE CROWD SUMMONED TO DISPERSE AFTER THE INTERMENT.

maladies to which the human race is subject that they cannot fail to be perused with interest, and will strengthen the advocates of compulsory vaccination against the clamours of the insensate party who deny it, and deny the beneficial effects of the great prophylactic agent. The institution, which was founded in 1804 by some private physicians for the purpose of diffusing the benefits of vaccination and providing a constant supply of pure lymph, had treated, up to the year 1843, 170,175 cases, and distributed to physicians for use in private practice 52,922 charges of lymph, besides supplying the Army and other branches of the public service with 9157. The number of cases treated and of "charges" supplied rose from 2480 and 2520 in 1844 to 3194 and 18,401 in 1859. In 1861, when the Compulsory Vaccination Act came into operation in Ireland, 1827 children were vaccinated in the institution, and 15,099 charges of vaccine matter supplied by it; and the return for the year ended March 31, 1869, shows 1321 cases treated, and 14,720 "charges" supplied to the public through the profession, besides 350 furnished to the Army. The decrease in the numbers from 1859 is to be attributed to the increase throughout the country of dispensaries and other institutions where vaccination was performed, which diminished the necessity of resorting to the parent institution in Dublin. The result of the exertions of the founders of the institution, and of the legislative wisdom which rendered vaccination compulsory, is the gratifying fact that the loathsome pest has been absolutely stamped out in Ireland. The Registrar-General's returns for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869, show not a single death from smallpox; while only one death has occurred in the current quarter, and that a case imported from the Baltic. In 1864 the deaths from smallpox in Ireland amounted to 854; they fell in 1865 to 317; in 1866 to 187; in 1867 to 20; and the first three quarters of 1868 return only 19 deaths, on which the directors remark:—"It is a deplorable fact that in ten of these (occurring in the Ballinrobe, Claremorris, and Tuam unions) the disease was produced by a smallpox inoculator early in the year 1868; and, further, that, in open violation of the law, it was introduced with impunity by the same individual into the Castlebar Union in 1869, causing sixty-three cases and two deaths in that union." The directors complain that the penalties at present imposed are not sufficiently heavy to deter the propagators of disease from pursuing their baneful practices, and recommend that the parent or guardian who submits a child to smallpox inoculation should be punished with imprisonment as well as the operator, and that the aid of the informer in securing convictions should be tempted by a reward of £50 in each case.

MUSIC.

THE Sacred Harmonic Society's performance of "Elijah," yesterday week, attracted an enormous crowd. This is the rule when Mendelssohn's masterpiece is given, the work having long since equalled "The Messiah" and "The Creation" in popularity. Madame Sinico, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. George Perren, and Mr. Santley were the principals; and had as assistants Mrs. Sydney Smith, Miss Elton, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Chaplin Henry. Madame Sinico appeared in "Elijah" for the first time, and made a legitimate success by her singing of the great air, "Hear ye, Israel." After a little more experience this lady will do well as an interpreter of sacred music. We need not dwell upon the efforts of the other and better-known artists. Enough that each gave satisfaction. The choruses were, as usual, immensely effective. Anything grander than "Thanks be to God" we can hardly conceive. Sir Michael Costa conducted.

Last Saturday, at the Crystal Palace, Mr. Manns's orchestra played Schubert's "Tragic" symphony; one of the works obtained by Mr. George Grove during his visit to Vienna in the autumn of 1867. The beautiful music—Schubert has scarcely written anything more beautiful—was heard with delight and applauded with heartiness. The overtures were that to Mendelssohn's opera "Son and Stranger," and that to Sullivan's "Sapphire Necklace." In the former we have a simple beauty altogether charming; in the latter we note the able effort of a young composer to do something worthy the hopes he has excited. Herr Wilhelmj appeared as solo violinist, and astonished everybody by his marvellous execution of Ernst's fantasia on airs from "Otello." A more remarkable display of virtuosity has not been made during recent years. The vocalists were Mr. Montem Smith and Miss José Sherrington, both of whom sang in an acceptable manner.

The Saturday Evening Concert in Exeter Hall drew a crowded audience, and there is now every reason to believe that the success of Mr. Wood's scheme is assured. The orchestra played, as *piece de resistance*, Beethoven's symphony, No. 1; giving with it the Procession March from Sullivan's "Kenilworth." In each case the very "popular" audience listened with interest and apparently with enjoyment. Herr Wilhelmj was the soloist at this concert also, and played the same pieces as at the Crystal Palace with equal, if not greater, success. Mr. Wood brought forward a strong array of vocalists—strong in attraction, that is to say, if not in numbers. With Madame Sinico, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Foli, and Mr. Santley doing their very best to please, what wonder if the audience became inconveniently demonstrative, and clamoured for everything twice? Without enumerating what was done we may say that each artist gave one or more songs already identified with the name of the singer. Mr. Leslie acted as conductor.

At the last Monday Popular Concert there was no novelty, and the proceedings can be dismissed in few words, especially as Madame Normann-Néruda could not appear, owing to illness. All the works performed are familiar, the principal being Schubert's quartet in A minor, one of the master's most popular compositions. Mr. F. H. Cowen made a first appearance as pianist, and played Beethoven's "Sonata Patetica" so as to obtain great applause. He must not, however, be enticed away from composition, a department in which he is far more sure of success. Miss Edith Wynne, the vocalist, made her usual great effect with Schubert's splendid song, "The mighty trees bend."

On Wednesday Mr. Boosey gave the last ballad concert of his present series in St. James's Hall. He had a crowded audience, for whom the principal attraction was Mr. Sims Reeves. The great tenor was in fine voice, and sang three songs—by Hatton, Sullivan, and Balfe respectively—to the great delight of his hearers. Among the other artists who took part in the concert were Mesdames Sherrington, Liebhart, Elton, Jewell, and Patey; Mr. Lewis Thomas, the Orpheus Glee Union, and Mr. Boscowitz (pianist). As usual, old songs and new were mixed up in the programme, and, also as usual, all were enjoyed in a special degree. We observe that Mr. Boosey begins a second series in February, choosing Saturday evening, after the fashion set by Mr. Wood. It may now be that Saturday evening will rank as the most musical of the week.

On Wednesday, likewise, the National Choral Society performed a motet for female voices by Mendelssohn, the "Walpurgis Night," and "Hymn of Praise." Such a programme could not fail to attract—nor, adequately rendered, could the music fail to delight. Among the soloists were Miss Lily Lymester, Miss Franklin, and Mr. Renwick.

A series of six concerts, given by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Blagrove, began on Thursday evening, in St. George's Hall. Our notice of what was done is necessarily deferred. For to-day (Saturday) three important concerts are announced—that at the Crystal Palace; a Saturday "Popular" in St. James's Hall, whereat Herr Joschim will make his first appearance this season; and Mr. Wood's evening entertainment, in Exeter Hall.

EMIGRATION.—A meeting of the National Emigration League was held at the Mansion House on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor presiding. A resolution, declaring that emigration affords one of the best and most immediate means of removing the existing distress amongst the working classes, was moved by Sir G. Grey, late Governor of New Zealand, supported by Mr. Morley, M.P., and carried. A second resolution called upon the Legislature to take effectual measures for organising emigration. Several members of the Land and Labour League rendered themselves conspicuous by moving irrelevant amendments, and making speeches characterised by violent expressions.

OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR G. F. SEYMOUR, G.C.B., G.C.H.—The services of this distinguished officer, who died in London on the 20th inst., extended over many of the most stormy times of England's naval history during the wars with France at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century. In later times his services, when in command in the Pacific, were of a very high order. It will be remembered that our relations with France had become of a very precarious nature in consequence of the misunderstanding which grew out of the Pritchard affair; these difficulties were mainly adjusted through the careful management of Sir George Seymour. So, again, that the arduous negotiations which were being carried on with the United States of America relative to the fishery question, were brought to a satisfactory conclusion was chiefly to be ascribed to the tact, ability, and decision shown by the subject of this memoir, to which the Earl of Malmesbury and the Earl of Clarendon (the Foreign Minister of the day) bore conspicuous testimony in the House of Lords, and for which Sir James Graham, the First Lord of the Admiralty, bestowed on him the good-service pension. Admiral Seymour was born Sept. 17, 1787, and was eldest son of Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, one of Lord Howe's Captains at the battle of June 1, 1794, fifth son of Francis, first Marquis of Hertford, and of Lady Anne Horatia, third daughter of James, second Earl Waldegrave. He entered the Navy on Oct. 10, 1797, as first-class volunteer; and from March, 1798, to May, 1802, served on the Channel and West Indian stations as Midshipman, in his father's flagship, the *Sanspareil*, and the *Prince of Wales*. In the latter ship he was at the capture of Surinam, in 1799. In 1802-3 he served in the *Endymion*, 40; *Isis*, 50; and the *Victory*, bearing the flag of Lord Nelson. In the *Endymion* he contributed to the capture of *La Colombe* and *La Bacchante*, corvettes; *L'Adour*, and *Le Général Moreau*, privateer, of 16 guns. In 1804 he was acting Lieutenant in the *Madras*, 54, and *Donegal*, 74, Captain Sir R. Strachan, and Captain Pulteney Malcolm, in which latter ship he was made Lieutenant, in October, 1804, and was present at the capture of the Spanish frigates *Matilda* and *Amphitrite*; afterwards he sailed with Lord Nelson, in 1805, to the West Indies and back in search of the combined fleets of France and Spain, and assisted in taking *El Rayo*, of 100 guns. He joined the *Northumberland*, 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Alexander Cochrane, in February, 1806, and was in the action of St. Domingo, where he was dangerously wounded by an iron splinter shattering his lower jaw, for which he received a pension. For his conduct he was appointed commander of the *Kingfisher*, and in that ship greatly distinguished himself in running under the batteries of the *Isle d'Aix*, and succeeding in rescuing Lord Cochrane's ship, the *Pallas*, 32, which had been utterly disabled by French frigates. In July, 1806, he was promoted to be post-captain in the *Aurora*, in the Mediterranean, and in 1807 was employed on the coast of Calabria. In February, 1808, being transferred to the *Pallas*, he took part in the embarkation of Sir John Moore's army at Corunna. The *Pallas*, on April 11, 1809, was employed in support of the fire-ships in the Basque Roads, and belonged to the attacking force in the success gained on the 12th in the roads off the *Isle d'Aix*. His eminent services on this occasion are related in Lord Dundonald's autobiography. His next services were during the Walcheren expedition and the attack on Flensburg, and shortly afterwards, in command of the *Manilla*, 36, he was on the Lisbon station, rendering services to the army under Lord Wellington. In 1812 he took command of the *Fortune*, and soon afterwards of the *Leonidas*, 46, in which he captured the American privateer *Paul Jones*, 16, and some other American vessels. In 1814 he sailed in the *Leonidas* for the West Indies. At the conclusion of the war Captain Seymour was named one of the original Companions of the Bath. In 1819 he was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Lords, and in 1827 held the temporary command of the Briton frigate on a special mission to St. Petersburg. He was, in 1830, appointed Master of the Robes to King William IV., and remained so till the King's death, in 1837. His Majesty, being a member of the same profession, fully appreciated Sir George's character and services. In 1841 Sir George was advanced to flag rank, and, resigning his appointment as Sergeant-at-Arms, became a Lord of the Admiralty until May, 1844, when he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, with his flag in the *Collingwood*, 80; and, having become a Vice-Admiral in 1850, he was, in 1851, appointed to the command of the North American and West Indian stations. His important services on these two stations have been above alluded to. In 1856 we next find him Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, with his flag in the *Victory*, the same ship in which he had the honour of serving under Lord Nelson more than half a century before. During this command it fell to his lot to organise the great review of the magnificent fleet prepared to carry on the war against Russia. In May, 1857, he became a full Admiral. Since then his advice and opinion have been frequently sought for by committees on naval affairs of both Houses of Parliament, his lengthened experience and sound judgment having made him one of the highest authorities in such matters that this country could boast of. The honours conferred on him, besides his pension for wounds, included his investiture as G.C.H., in 1834, and G.C.B. in 1860. He was made Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, and subsequently Vice-Admiral of the same; and in November, 1866, Admiral of the Fleet. Sir George Seymour married, in 1811, Georgina Mary, second daughter of Admiral Sir G. C. Berkeley, G.C.B., by whom he left issue two sons and three daughters. His eldest son is Lieutenant-General F. H. Seymour, Equerry to her Majesty. His second son, the late Vice-Admiral G. H. Seymour, C.B., only preceded him to the grave in July last. Her Majesty was pleased to telegraph, after the sad intelligence of the Admiral's death reached Osborne, her sympathy with the family in the following words:—"I feel most deeply for you all; and much regret your noble father."

THE DUKE DE BROGLIE.—The Duke de Broglie died, rather suddenly, in Paris, on Tuesday evening. He was in his eighty-fifth year, having been born in December, 1785. In very early life he was engaged in various diplomatic missions, and was in the suite of Abbé de Pradt at the Congress of Prague, in 1812-13. After the overthrow of the First Empire and the restoration of Louis XVIII., he was made a peer, and accordingly sat in judgment on Marshal Ney, and spoke strongly in his favour, and was among the minority that voted against putting him to death. Under the Restoration he was generally in Opposition, advocating measures of reform and freedom. After the revolution of July he held office three times under Louis Philippe. On the third occasion he was President of the Council; and it was under his presidency that, in 1835, the oppressive laws against the press, called the September Laws, were passed. An adverse vote of the Chamber in 1836 led to his retirement and the dissolution of his Ministry. From that time he refused all solicitations to take office; and, not approving of the coup-d'état or the principles of the Second Empire, he devoted the remainder of his days to literary pursuits. In 1856 he was admitted into the French Academy. The deceased peer married the daughter of the celebrated Madame de Staël, who died in the year 1838.

ALEXANDER HERTZEN.—The death of Alexander Herzen, the Russian journalist, took place in Paris on the 21st inst. He was born at Moscow, in 1816, and studied in the university of his native city; but before he had completed his curriculum he was arrested, along with some fellow-students, on a charge of hostility to the Government, and, after an imprisonment of about twelve months' duration, was condemned, in 1835, to exile. He was sent to Perm, and afterwards to Viatka and to Novgorod. He was, however, allowed to enter the civil service, and filled some judicial and administrative posts until permitted to return to Moscow. He spent some time there in literary work, and in 1842 came out as a writer, signing himself "Iskander." His first efforts were a series of letters to a St. Petersburg magazine, and were entitled "Dilettantism in Science." Their success emboldened him to pre-

pare a second series on "The Study of Nature," which appeared in 1845-6. In 1847 he published his first novels, two of which—"Whose Fault Is It?" and "Dr. Kroupoff"—made him at once famous. Some time afterwards he obtained permission to travel in Europe, and left Russia never to return. During the revolution in 1848 he was in Paris, and afterwards lived in that city and in London alternately. In 1861 he began to print in London revolutionary pamphlets in the Russian language. He will be principally remembered by his periodical, the *Kokokol*, or *tell*, printed in his own language. It is said that the Emperor of Russia was one of the most constant and careful readers of the *Kokokol*, deriving from it much profitable information which might not otherwise have reached him.

MR. BROOME, OF THE TEMPLE GARDENS.—The death of Mr. Samuel Broome took place suddenly on the morning of Jan. 22, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was altogether thirty-eight years gardener to the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, during twenty-seven years of which he filled the post of head gardener. Always the same go-ahead, persevering man, respected by rich and poor, he has earned for himself the name of a true philanthropist—not in giving of his wealth to others, for he was not rich in this world's goods, but in counsel and help to humble cottagers, whom he aided to grow successfully the flower most suited for town gardeners—the chrysanthemum. To know "Sam Broome," as everyone who knew him called him, was to know a man of sterling worth.

THE AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES AT CRACOW have called upon the Abbess of the Carmelite convent to pay the expense of the treatment of Barbara Ubyk in the lunatic asylum where she is now confined.

M. DE PONGERVILLE, one of the oldest members of the Académie Française, died suddenly last Saturday night, at the age of eighty-seven. He was librarian of the Bibliothèque Royale, when, so long ago as 1820, he was elected to the seat in the Academy left vacant by Lally Tolendal. His literary works, not now held in any great esteem, consisted principally of translations, and among them was a translation of "Paradise Lost."

SOME PROPERTY belonging to a tenant farmer in Tipperary, seized under a decree for rent, was offered for sale a few days ago, but though there were over 300 persons present, not a single bid was made, and the attempt to sell proved abortive. It is stated by way of explanation that previous to the auction placards were posted up about the place calling on the people to respect the "tenant-right" of the person against whom the decree had been obtained.

MR. HILLS, one of the coroners for Kent, held an inquest last Saturday at Bredgar, on the body of Emma Stedman, aged seventeen years. The evidence showed that the girl had reproved a boy named William Collins, who was in her master's kitchen, for swearing. Collins had a knife in his hand, and with this he stabbed the girl. The medical evidence showed that considerable force must have been used to produce the wound. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Collins, who was committed to take his trial at the Maidstone Assizes.

LETTERS FOR AUSTRIA, VIA FRANCE.—On Feb. 1 next and thenceforward the weight allowed for a single letter forwarded via France, addressed to any place in Austria, or forwarded via France and Austria, addressed to any place in Turkey, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, or Egypt, will be increased from 4 oz. to 4 oz.; letters above that weight being charged with an additional rate of postage for each 4 oz. or fraction of 4 oz. No alteration will be made in the rates of postage in consequence of this augmentation of weight.

MR. STANSFELD AT HALIFAX.—Mr. Stansfeld and Colonel Akroyd addressed their constituents at Halifax on Tuesday night. The Secretary of the Treasury defended the economies which had been effected by the Government; predicted that the Irish land bill, although not confined to mere questions of compensation, would be found to be neither subversive of the relations between landlord and tenant nor a measure of agrarian confiscation; and said that with regard to education, the Government were quite prepared to meet whatever expense might be necessary to secure a thoroughly national system. He hoped that University tests would be dealt with next Session, and seemed confident that the ballot would be proposed, as well as a measure for reforming the licensing system.

RECREATIONS OF THE PREMIER.—The sceptical as to the physical condition of the Premier may find a solution of their doubts in being made acquainted with the fact that Mr. Gladstone, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, and Mr. Charles Lyttelton have recently been busily engaged for three days—about three hours each day—in cutting down a beech tree at Hagley, near Stourbridge, measuring in circumference no less than 14 ft. It is a mistake to suppose that the exhaustive process of felling a tree belongs entirely to unskilled labour. On the contrary, to be worked out economically and scientifically it constitutes a study, and both time and experience are necessary to make an accomplished executioner. In the mean time, nervous politicians may augur unfavourably from the pursuit of this occupation, regarding it as typical of what is likely, in certain hands, to be the fate of the old British Constitution. Never, however, was prophecy more at fault; for have we not in our own neighbourhood—in the immediate descendant of a late Tory father—an ardent and practical admirer of this profession? If we are correctly informed, this is not the only occasion on which the Premier of England has found recreation in wood-clearing, for we understand that on the recent visit of his Grace the Archbishop of Syria and Tenos to Hawarden the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone was discovered busily employed in sawing planks for the completion of a job of joiner-work which he had carried forward to an advanced stage.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

THE NEW CAB TICKET.—The tickets to be given by cabdrivers to hirers, just issued, bear on one side the number of the cab, and its owner's name and address for reference in case of complaints or loss of luggage; and on the other the following conditions:—

Fares for a four-wheel carriage, licensed to carry five persons. If required by the hour, to be expressed at the hiring. No fare less than one shilling.

Per mile or part of a mile 0 6
The driver not compelled to exceed six miles from the place of hiring.

For Waiting.—Every fifteen minutes completed, one fourth part of the rate per hour.

Per hour or part of an hour 2 0
The driver not compelled to exceed one hour from the time when hired. For every fifteen minutes, or part of fifteen minutes, above one hour, one fourth part of the rate per hour.

If discharged beyond the radius of four miles from Charing-cross, for every mile or part of a mile 1 0
Children under the age of ten years, half price. Two children to be counted as one adult person.

Luggage.—For each package carried outside 0 2
Extra Persons.—For each person above two, for the whole journey 0 6

A QUAKERESS'S DEFENCE.—On Tuesday at the Preston County Court (Mr. W. A. Hulton, Judge), Anna Redmayne, a Quakeress, was sued by Joseph Goodier to recover possession of a house and shop occupied by her in London-road, Preston, together with £2 3s. 8d. due as rent. Instead of appearing in answer to the summons, she addressed a long letter to the Judge, which was handed up to his Honour, and in which she says, "You wish to know why I don't quit these premises, according to notice. You may prepare yourself for a good sound tongue-flogging. I don't value the premises a straw; but here I am and here I shall remain, with the help of the Lord, to make rogues into honest men. . . . I have always paid my rent, and more than the place is worth. To put any more on my rent would be extortionate, and I am not going to encourage wickedness in any shape or form. I shall not come at your call. I have given no cause for any court summons, neither will I pay any court expenses. I am glad that this summons has come under my notice, seeing that it is so worded as to mislead anyone not wide enough awake to detect your wickedness in giving rogues a chance to claim three years' back rent that has always been paid. . . . You are no Judge at all; and I condemn you for instigating a righteous person with your cursed summons.—Yours truly, Anna the Prophetess, or the Goddess Diana the Great." An order was made upon the defendant to give up possession in eight days. The claim for rent was withdrawn.

RUBBING UP AN OLD SORE.—Much excitement has been caused in Tiverton and Crediton (says the *Western Morning News*) by the arrest and imprisonment of the son of a respectable farmer, who resides in a parish about midway between these towns. About five years ago the young man in question, who was then a youth of sixteen, shot a pheasant in the Tiverton turpentine-wood, and was caught in the act by a policeman, through whose information he was summoned before a magistrate at Tiverton. The youth, having probably been told of the severe punishment inflicted on those convicted of night poaching, did not appear to defend himself, but left the neighbourhood, and remained in concealment three years and a half. Meantime his elder brother died, and his parents, getting inconsolable at the death of one son and the enforced absence of another, made bold to sound the authorities to ascertain whether they did not think the youth had already undergone sufficient punishment without the degradation of being obliged to consort with felons, and receiving a hint that the original offence was probably forgotten, they informed their long absent boy that the way was now clear for his return. He accordingly came back about eighteen months ago, and remained unmolested until a few days since, when a policeman, armed with a warrant for his apprehension, suddenly pounced upon him, and he has been sent off to undergo his original punishment of three months' imprisonment. It appears to be the general belief that both the original prosecutor and the public authorities view the proceedings with unfeigned regret.

FRAUDS ON A BUILDING SOCIETY.

ON Monday, at the Bradford Borough Court, William Kaye, a commission agent, and agent of the Thornton branch of the South Lancashire Permanent Building Society, was charged with having, as bailee, appropriated two sums of money, altogether upwards of £500, the property of depositors in that society. Mr. Shaw, barrister, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Terry for the defence. Mr. Shaw stated that the defendant was the Thornton agent of the South Lancashire Permanent Building Society, whose head offices were at Manchester. A large business had been done at Thornton in the way of receiving money from people who were willing to deposit money at 5 per cent interest. Mr. Kaye was not only the representative of the society at Thornton, but a director of the company and an auditor, for it appeared that the last report of the society, dated April, 1869, was signed by three auditors, who stated the accounts of the society to be correct, and the head name of the auditor was W. Kaye, the defendant. Mr. Kaye had been the means of inducing a large number of people to deposit their money in the society, through him, as its agent. Mr. Shaw said it was his intention to go into two cases, which were an exemplification of his dealings and the manner in which he had disposed of the property confided to him. There were a large number of persons precisely in the situation of those who were prosecuting. The first case was that of a widow named Susie Ambler, who deposited £460 in the society on Aug. 27, 1866, for a period of two years. The society gave a card, which served as a voucher or security to the depositor, and on production of the card the depositor was entitled to his money at the expiration of the proper notice. In August, 1868, Mrs. Ambler's money became due, and she was entitled to withdraw it; but, being satisfied with the large interest which was allowed her, she was willing to continue a depositor. There was due £11 8s. for interest for two years. She said to Kaye that she would draw the £11 8s. and have the £40 added to the card. She was, therefore, entitled to a card for £500. She then and there, in order to obtain the card, delivered up the card for £460. Kaye took the card, and he (Mr. Shaw) begged their Worships' particular attention to what did not become known to the widow at that time, nor until very recently. She ought to have received a card for £500, which must be numbered and issued by the Manchester office. She applied to Mr. Kaye for her card, and eventually she received one, signed by Mr. Kaye, and not numbered. She kept it, imagining that she was a depositor in the society for £500, and she had not that belief dispelled till a short time ago, when circumstances came to a crisis, and there was an investigation into the conduct of Mr. Kaye. A meeting of shareholders was held at Thornton, at which Mrs. Ambler was present, and it then transpired, from a statement by Mr. William Wadsworth, the Manchester secretary of the society, that the society did not recognise any card which was not issued from the office in Manchester or had not a number. Mrs. Ambler's card was not so issued or numbered, and the secretary also said it was not entered in the books. Thereupon it followed that Mr. Kaye had, by means of the card, obtained from the office of the society the sum of £460. The lady was not only defrauded of the £460, which she had deposited, but of the £40 in respect of interest; and instead of Mrs. Ambler being a depositor in the society for the sum of £500, Mr. Kaye had, no doubt, in 1868 appropriated the sum of £460. Mr. Shaw then proceeded to give the particulars of the second case, which was that of the Rock of Hope Lodge of Oddfellows, at Thornton. The lodge had a sum of £50, which the members were anxious to put out at interest, and a man named Goodchild was authorised by the society to lend the £50 to the building society for two years. At the end of the two years—July, 1869—the Rock of Hope Lodge empowered one of the members to withdraw the money. The card was handed to Mr. Kaye for the purpose of obtaining the £50; and that he did obtain it there could not be the slightest doubt, because, when the lodge had waited for some weeks without receiving the sum, a member waited upon Mr. Kaye for the money. Mr. Shaw said that, without referring to the appointments which were made by Mr. Kaye and not kept on his part, he would content himself with reading one of Mr. Kaye's letters, which would put beyond a doubt the receipt of the money from the society. A person named Joseph Tordoff was appointed to wait upon Mr. Kaye, and, after calling at Mr. Kaye's house without seeing him, he received a letter from Kaye saying he would arrange to pay the money before the next lodge night. The money was not paid according to promise, and Kaye was again applied to. As the money was still unpaid the Rock of Hope Lodge became rather anxious, and a letter was addressed to the chief office at Manchester, asking why the money had not been paid. A reply was received from Mr. Wadsworth, the secretary, saying that the Rock of Hope Lodge was paid out in July, 1869, and that the card was receipted by J. Goodchild. Mr. Shaw, in conclusion, said these two cases were a sample of at least twenty cases in the district of Thornton. The depositions were then taken, and occupied the Court for many hours. The prisoner was ultimately committed for trial, bail being refused.

POLICE.

A UNIVERSAL MONARCH.—Just after the Court had risen at the Mansion House, on Monday, for the day, an elderly man, decently dressed, stepped into the witness-box, and, addressing the chief clerk (Mr. Oke), said he wished to see the Lord Mayor. His manner was very peculiar, and he was asked his business. At first he rather evaded the question. Being asked what he was, he said he was "King of England and of the Globe," as was very well known; that he had been so from his birth, and derived his descent both from God and the devil; and that he wished to see the Lord Mayor on the subject. He was told that he could not then see him, and that if he had money enough he had better consult a lawyer, upon which the applicant changed his tone, and tried to cajole the chief clerk, telling him, in a patronising kind of way, he was quite right, and would take his advice. Being again asked his occupation, he said, "Well, I'm a potman; but I am still King of England." The chief clerk said that this was not a subject

upon which he could talk to him, nor was it one with which the Lord Mayor could be troubled. Upon that the applicant waxed very wroth, and said in effect that the Lord Mayor and everybody connected with the Mansion House were his subjects, that he could command their allegiance at any time; that he would put the world in darkness and crush the earth, but he would be King of England. Then turning round, he abruptly left the court somewhat excited, casting as he did so a wild and ferocious look at the chief clerk.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.—At Marlborough-street, last Saturday, John Ackerstone and William Seager were charged before Mr. Knox with stealing a gold watch, value £35, the property of Mr. Sewell, of Little Oakley, Essex. The prosecutor said that about half-past one o'clock that day he was at Aldridge's Repository, St. Martin's-lane, when he heard a click, and immediately missed his gold watch, which was of the value of £35. He seized the prisoners, who were standing close to him, and on doing so Seager handed back his watch. The prisoners made no defence, and wished to have the case summarily dealt with. Mr. Knox said there would be speedy justice in this case. Very little more than an hour had elapsed since the robbery was committed and the prisoners were apprehended. He should send them to prison for six months each, with hard labour.

HOW "DEATH IN THE STREET" IS CAUSED.—David Birch, thirty-five, a carman in the employment of the Great Western Railway Company, who had been liberated on bail, was charged before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, on Monday, with being drunk and driving, to the common danger. About five o'clock on Saturday evening the defendant was seen by a policeman driving a loaded van, with three horses, at a smart trot along Cheap-side. He was accompanied by two other men, who sat near the tail of the van. Another van was being loaded near Bow Church, close to the footway, on the near side. The defendant, in passing, drove violently against it, turned it partly round, detached it from the horse, which in the collision was swung across the pavement, and went on pulling the broken van along with his own. The constable called upon him to stop, but he took no heed of him, and the men on the tail of the van laughed at the circumstance. On being stopped by the policeman who had run after him he hung down his head and pretended to be asleep. The defendant was found to be drunk, and neither of the two other men in the van had attempted to stop it. On the way to the police station he used abusive and disgusting language to the constable who had him in charge. He was admitted to bail about noon on Sunday. The defendant now said he was very sorry for what had happened, and urged in extenuation that he had been eighteen years in the company's service. The Lord Mayor fined the defendant 20s., with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.—At Guildhall, on Tuesday, George Hopkins, a carman in Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, appeared, before Alderman Sir James Clarke Lawrence, to an adjourned summons, charging him with furiously driving, to the common danger of the public. George Redgrave said he was a tanner in Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey. He was passing from the Monument to Arthur-street, when he saw the defendant coming along at a frightful pace, galloping as fast as the pony could. The defendant knocked him down in an instant, and so far stunned him that he could not tell whether the cart went over him or not. He was much bruised at the time, but was now almost recovered. His doctor's bill was three pounds. The defendant had offered to settle with him. The defendant said that his horse took fright, and he had no control over it; and in support of this view of the case he called Thomas Kelly, a builder, residing at Albert-road, Peckham-rye. Sir James Clarke Lawrence said that after the evidence that had been given he could not doubt that the defendant had driven furiously, and to the common danger of the public; therefore he should fine him 40s. and costs for the offence, £3 for the doctor's bill, and £5 compensation, or in default one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

LUNATICS AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—The Rev. Mr. Murphy attended at Lambeth Police Court, on Tuesday, to hear the opinion of Mr. Elliott, the magistrate, on the important question whether lunatics were entitled to sick allowances as members of friendly societies. The application was mentioned in the *Times* last week. Mr. Elliott said he could not give a magisterial decision, as there was no case before him. He had, however, fully considered the question, and could not find that it had been decided by any Court that incapacity to work caused by insanity was a ground for non-payment by a friendly society. He did not think that the poor-law cases bore out the strong opinions expressed by Mr. Tidd Pratt in the circular he had forwarded to the different societies, "that in no case of insanity the manager would be justified in giving relief to a member so afflicted." In a note to his book on Friendly Societies Mr. Tidd Pratt had said, by sickness was meant a state of bodily disease, being a derangement of the functions of the body. Such might be the case; but it was well known that insanity frequently arose from such derangement and was caused by it, and in such a case he imagined, upon a medical certificate, relief would rightly be given. He was sorry to give an opinion contrary to Mr. Tidd Pratt; but, in the face of the fact that many cases of lunacy were caused through some kind of sickness, he could not concur. The point was, no doubt, of very great importance; and as a doubt seemed to be felt on the subject, and an opinion had been expressed by so high an authority as Mr. Tidd Pratt, he should recommend that in a case where a magistrate had jurisdiction, an application for an order on a treasurer of a society should be made, and then the judgment of a superior Court could be obtained on the question. Mr. Murphy thanked the magistrate for the trouble he had taken. He believed that in the case he had brought forward the lunacy had been brought on by epilepsy. Mr. Elliott thought, if it was desired, some regulation on the subject could be added. Mr. Saddler, who was present, stated that he was one of a deputation to Mr. Tidd Pratt on the subject, and he then said, supposing they inserted such a clause, he as Registrar could not certify the

same, giving as his reason that insanity had so much increased, it would be impossible to get an actuary to give a calculation of the risks incurred, on which an estimate could be made on friendly societies. Mr. Elliott thought such a suggestion would apply to an insurance office, having more to do with permanent cases. Friendly societies were limited in their operations as to relief. Mr. Saddler said the societies were for mutual benefit, and he wished it to go forth to the public that the societies were desirous of such an alteration in the rules as would meet cases of the kind. The opinion of Mr. Tidd Pratt was the stumbling-block that prevented it. With regard to lunacy, he considered it to be the most serious illness that a man could be afflicted with. The society he was connected with had paid £1600 in such cases, but the strong opinion of Mr. Tidd Pratt had prevented further payments. The chief clerk pointed out that, in the present case, the member was in an asylum at the public expense, and payment was to be made to a sick member. Mr. Elliott said a question might arise in such a case. At present there was no decision, that he could find, of a superior court on the subject, and the cases referred to were on the poor law. He thought the best course would be to get a magistrate's decision in a case, and it could then go before the superior court.

A "FRIENDLY LEAD," OR THIEF'S BENEFIT.—At Marylebone, on Tuesday, Mr. Edward Walter Milestone, landlord of the Nelson Head public-house, Great York-mews, appeared in answer to a summons charging him with knowingly permitting thieves and reputed thieves to assemble in his house. Mr. Child, solicitor, defended. Inspector Hindes said he was put in possession of the following card, a duplicate of which he saw nailed up in the defendant's house:—"Nelson's Head, Great York-mews, Baker-street, Proprietor, Mr. Milestone. A friendly meeting will take place on Monday, Jan. 10, 1870, for the benefit of G. Bennett, better known as 'Travers,' who has been in 'trouble' for some time past. He always being one of the first to help an 'old pal' when going down hill, he hopes and trusts his pals will not forget him on this trying occasion. Chair—O. White; Vice—Pincher; assisted by 'Chow' Lee, W. Murray, Dinah Finikin, and 'Conny' Savage. Come early, and don't forget your old pal!" On the evening in question, about a quarter past nine, the inspector visited the house, taking with him a constable named King, who said that on entering he found five or six persons in front of the bar, one of them being the "Chow" Lee named on the card, who has several times been charged with robbery, but has always been acquitted. Nailed against the wall of the passage was a card similar to that produced, but announcing another "benefit" meeting. In a back parlour were thirty or forty persons engaged in watching and betting on a bird-singing match. Upwards of a hundred cages were hung around the room. In a room up stairs, in which the "friendly meeting" was being held, there were between twenty and thirty men and women, who, immediately recognising King, greeted him with a cheer, and handed the plate to him for a contribution. Among the company were some convicted thieves and several of their constant associates, who have long been suspected persons. Charles Tufrey, 215 D, visited the house three times on the same night, and saw among those present Bennett, who has been imprisoned for stealing boots, and has just been set free, after undergoing three months' imprisonment for loitering. The persons who had met were turned out about a quarter past twelve o'clock. Mr. Child, in defence, said his client, who is a very young man and has not been long in the house, was not at home on that night, and knew nothing of the character of the meeting. His wife, when she found the police coming so frequently to the house, had the room cleared. Mr. D'Eyncourt said he could not accept the excuse, and inflicted the penalty of £5.

AN OLD COINER CAUGHT.—Richard Smith, aged forty-three years, a leather-dresser, who was suffering from gout, and is very lame, was brought before Mr. Lushington, at the Thames Police Court on Tuesday, charged with having in his possession, without lawful excuse, divers moulds, metals, and patterns, and other tools and engines used for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's current coin; and, further, that he did unlawfully have in his possession divers pieces of counterfeit coin resembling the Queen's silver coin, knowing them to be counterfeit, and with intent to utter them. Mr. Bellamy, from the office of the Treasury solicitor, conducted the prosecution for the Crown. On Friday afternoon week, at four o'clock, Mr. James Brennan, a retired police inspector, employed by the Treasury, and accompanied by his son, an inspector; Inspector Turner, of the K Division, Inspector Fife, and Detective-Constable Miller, of the G Division, armed with a search-warrant, went to the house No. 9, Tenbury-place, Limehouse, and forced open the street door. They immediately went up stairs, encountering on their way the prisoner's four children, who were put aside. The door of the first-floor back room was then forced open, and the prisoner was observed seated at a table in his shirt-sleeves and hard at work at his trade of a coiner. On the table at which the prisoner was seated were eighty-one counterfeit florins, 220 counterfeit shillings, two galvanic batteries, five iron clams with plaster adhering to them, three files with white metal in their teeth, and five porous cylinders. On the top of a cupboard or closet was a quantity of plaster of Paris and a pair of moulds with the impression of a florin. The prisoner had a shilling and a blacking-brush in his hand. On another table were two boards with coin marks on them. There were also on the table a jug of dilute acids, a ladle of warm metal and a glass covered with lampblack and plaster. The officers also discovered in the same room white metal and sand, and various articles used in the manufacture of base coin. There were four good snillings in the room, which the prisoner said were the pattern pieces of the 220 counterfeit pieces. Inspector Brennan remarked that more moulds would be found, to which the prisoner replied, "No; they were broken up and thrown away as we used them." Mr. Bellamy said the prisoner had been already twice convicted. Mr. Lushington committed the prisoner for trial.

A NEW SWINDLING "DODGE."—A "Solicitor" writes to the papers as follows:—"Will you kindly aid me in warning your readers against a new and ingenious swindle by giving publicity to the following facts? I am a solicitor, having offices at the West-End, and my private house in the N.W. district. About three o'clock to-day a well-dressed, gentlemanly looking young man called at my private house and asked to see me, and, being informed by the servant that I was not at home, he asked to see my wife, of whom he inquired the probable time of my arrival home. My wife said about seven o'clock, when the young man remarked that that would be too late—he must see me before then; and, taking out an official-looking pocket-book, he produced a number of cheques on the Union Bank filled up with different amounts, together with a list of names and addresses. My wife having told him where my office was situated, he referred to his list, and said it was impossible he could go in the direction of my office, as he was bound to go to Hampstead and other places to pay away the cheques he held, and that he came from a firm of solicitors in Lincoln's-inn-fields (naming a firm); and that a client of theirs, who lived at Bath, but who was going abroad at once, owed me £18 10s., and the object of the call was to pay me the £18 10s. due to me for costs; but the nearest cheque he had in amount was for £20 10s.; but that if my wife would give him the difference—£2—he would leave the cheque with her. My wife suggested that I should call on the firm in Lincoln's-inn-fields to-morrow for payment; but the young man replied that it would be useless, as their client was going away, and it would be a long time before he would return. Upon this my wife, naturally disinclined to send away £18 10s. costs, produced the £2, and the representative of the firm of solicitors asked for pen and ink, and with some ostentation made an indorsement on one of the cheques. My wife looked at this indorsement, and, perceiving it was merely an illegible scribble, pointed out that fact, and received an answer that it was the private mark of 'the firm.' This settled the question, and confirmed my wife's lurking suspicion that it was a swindle, and she declined to part with the £2. If this clever young gentleman had not over acted his part by asking for pen and ink, and making the indorsement on the cheque, he would have been richer and I poorer to the extent of £2. I need not say that the gentleman from Bath and the firm of solicitors in Lincoln's-inn-fields have no existence except in the imagination of this swindler."

BETTING AGENCIES.—Judgment was given by the Court of Queen's Bench, last Saturday, on the appeal of Messrs. Wright, Morris, and Smith, the betting agents, against the decision of Sir Thomas Henry, by whom they were fined £100 under the Act for the suppression of betting-houses. The Court confirmed the conviction without calling upon the counsel for the Crown. Mr. Justice Blackburn said the statute applied by its express terms where there was any promise or assurance to pay anything or security for payment by any person of bets, as well as where persons were received into the house for the purpose of making bets between themselves. The office in each case was clearly kept open for receiving money for betting, and upon an assurance of payment of the bets. An implied understanding would suffice to bring the case within the statute, and no one could doubt that those who advanced their money for betting (if such idiots could be supposed to understand anything) understood that their money, if they won, would be paid by the defendants. The vouchers were sufficient to show this. Vouchers were never sent until the money was deposited. If the defendants had principals they would come within the third section of the Act; but the magistrate found that they had no principals, and were themselves really the principals, and so came within the first section. The case was as clear as possibly could be. Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Lush concurred, and judgment was given for the Crown.

LAW OF LIFE ASSURANCE.—Vice-Chancellor Malins, on Monday, decided a point of some interest in connection with the liability of life assurance companies to pay policies when material information has been concealed. A Mr. Daintree, whose wife had a life interest in £2000 a year, effected an insurance of £5000 upon her life with the General Provincial Company. Two of her sisters and a brother had died of consumption, and proposals on Mrs. Daintree's life had been made to eight assurance offices and declined. The insurance agent who transacted the business with the company did not supply this information in answer to the usual question in the form of proposal, and at Mrs. Daintree's death the office contested the validity of the policy. The Vice-Chancellor held that there had been an intentional suppression of a most important fact, and that the contract was therefore invalid.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 21.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—A. J. MUNDY, Peckham-rye, builder—G. STODART, New Peckham, master mariner.
BANKRUPT.—A. M. CROWHURST, Aldersbury, importer of fancy goods—J. TREVELL, Peckham, ironmonger—S. DAVY, Warsop, farmer—F. TURNER, Mile-end-road, draper—W. BRITTON, Uttoxeter, draper—J. DICKINSON, Liverpool, boot and shoe maker—J. N. RIDDLINGTON, Warrington, All Saints, grocer—J. A. CHAPE, Goswell-road, printer—C. F. MANON, Kenilworth, blacking manufacturer—L. MEAGHER, Upper Norwood, greengrocer—N. MITCHELL and R. PHILLIPS, Greenwich-street, metal merchants—H. HOLMES, Goswell-road, builder—D. J. PACKER, Harrow-road—P. F. BAUDYSS, Edgware-road, builder—A. S'ARK, Crawford-street, general agent—H. A. TASSIN, Battersea, wine and spirit merchant—M. ALBIN, Liverpool—J. BRADLEY, Ashton-under-Lyne, bedding manufacturer—J. W. FORSTER, Cheshire, farmer—T. HAWKIN, Blackburn, joiner—J. T. WITHERINGTON, Blackburn, fish and fruit dealer—J. MILLWARD, Manchester, furniture and waste dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. MILNE, Greenock, boot and shoe maker—J. FOOT, Glasgow, dyestuff—J. CALDWELL, Glasgow, grocer—J. HAMMOND, Morningside, woollen manufacturer—G. W. ROSS, Tain, shoemaker—W. THORPE, Glasgow, spirit merchant—J. MACKENZIE, Inverness, carpenter—R. COOK, Glasgow, spirit-dealer—J. HENDERSON, Stirling, land valuator—B. MILLAN, Edinburgh, tailor.

TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

BANKRUPT.—J. PASSMORE, Notting-hill, plumber—D. TIDY, Belzize Park-gardens, builder—J. BASTON, Dorrington, wheelwright—G. REV. NINGHAM, Walsley, ironmonger, builder—F. TICKNER, Tanbridge, innkeeper—J. TURNER, Dewsbury, woollen manufacturer—J. J. BRYANT, Hammer-mith, commercial traveller—A. CARPENTER, Greenwich, grocer—J. HARRING, Ottenham-cour-road, china and glass dealer—G. FAYNT, Rotherhithe, bricklayer—T. SHALES, Sheffield, grocer.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—T. CROSS, Auchtermot, cattle dealer—J. FOMBS, Edinburg and Carrick—J. Y. SIMPSON, Kildin, tailor.

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2. Canon Westcott on "Cathedral Work" (concluded).
3. Valentinian. By Mr. Markwood Tucker.
4. The Translation of Faith.
5. "Kestrel Russell" (concluded).
6. "A Sportsman's Apology." By W.
7. "Mary Russell Mitford." By the Author of "Mary Powell."
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The Annual Ball in aid of the Funds of the same Institution will take place, at Willis's Rooms, on Feb. 15.

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KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Portugal- street, Lincoln's-inn.—The Committee call special attention to the FIVE SHILLING SUBSCRIPTION-LIST just opened by them, and particularly request all persons interested in Hospitals and Medical Schools to join this list, as an example to others to follow.
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